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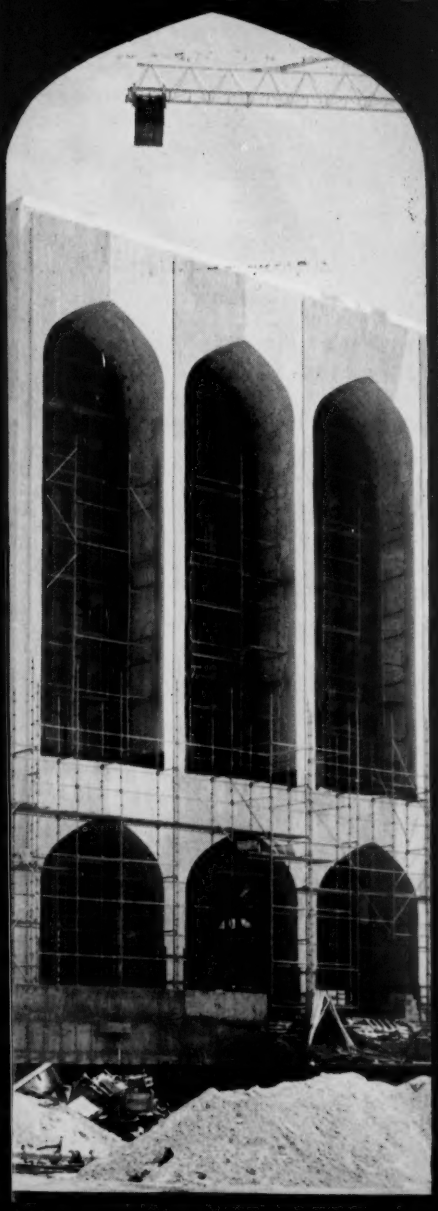

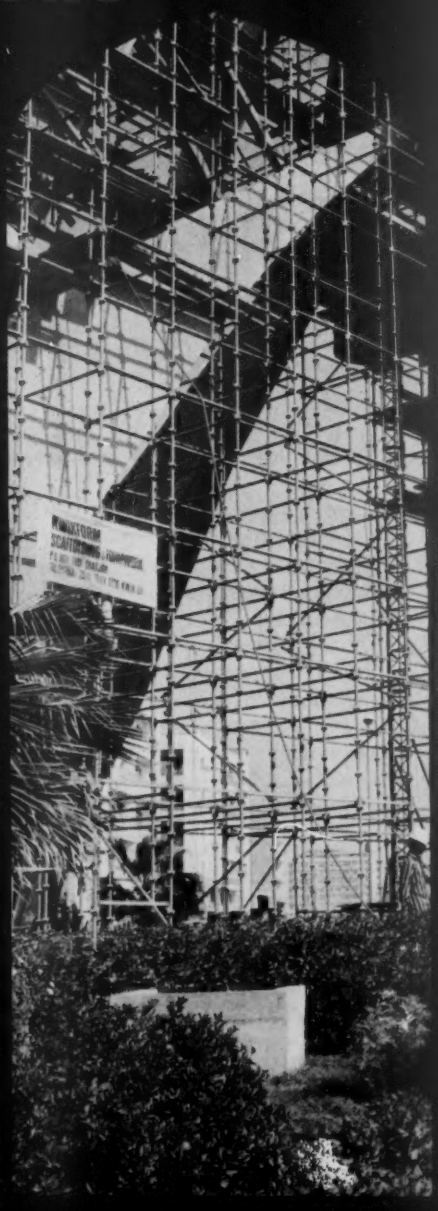

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Trade and Industry

20 October 1978

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

Contracts in the Middle East contributed greatly to the £2,600 million earned overseas last year by Britain's construction industry and related professions and suppliers (page 126).

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Editorial
Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Telex 8811074 answer back DTIHQ G LONDON
Editorial inquiries 01-215 5730
01-215 3018
01-215 5786

Managing editor	Alan Williams	
Editor	Gillian Samuel	
News and features	Maureen Miller Marianne Semadeni Alex Mayne-Reid	
Technology	Peter Curtis	
Art and production	Bob Priestley Geoff Heaford John Rowles	
Business manager	Jackie Stephens	01-215 5656
Circulation control	Christine Swinyard	01-215 5021

Advertisement department
13 Great James Street, London WC1 01-242 9478

Advertisement director	Dudley Masters	
Advertisement manager	Terry Day	
Northern executive	Allan Loftus	061-766 2191

11 Randale Drive, Bury, Lancashire BL9 9HZ

Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH
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Trade and Industry this week

EUROPE

EMS poses technical problems – Healey

If the European monetary system (EMS) was little more than the present snake it would be unlikely to work, said chancellor Dennis Healey at a press conference on Monday following the EEC finance council in Luxembourg. Ministers had agreed at the council that there was no question of this, and France had clearly stated that monetary stability in Europe would not be helped simply by one or two additions to the present snake.

Asked if the 1 January 1979 deadline set for the start of EMS at the Bremen council was still realistic, the chancellor said that any delay would not be the fault of the British; complex technical problems remained to be worked out, he said.

Officials would now examine the possibility of an EMS based on the 'presumption' of intervention by deviant currencies, stopping short of automatic intervention.

The chancellor said that the amount of credit available for immediate borrowing once the system started would be discussed further by central bank governors. He added that discussions on concurrent studies and resource transfers should make progress once the commission had refined its ideas.

Cold shoulder for meat trucks

French veterinary inspectors have been instructed to refuse entry to all vehicles which do not conform to ATP requirements, operators of insulated and refrigerated transport equipment were warned on Monday.

ATP agreement

The French authorities have informed the Department of Transport that checks on transport equipment used in the meat trade between France and the UK have shown that drivers are not carrying certificates (or photocopies) in compliance with the ATP agreement, nor is the equipment being marked in accordance with annex 1 appendix 4 of ATP.

Vehicles and containers can be tested for conformity to ATP requirements by the Shipowners' Refrigerated Cargo Research Association which also issues certificates for conforming equipment.

HOME

Lever Brothers hold prices

Prices of Lever Brothers' soaps, detergents and related products are to be held at their present level until the end of next July. This follows a Price Commission report available on 17 October which is being considered by Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The company is already permitted to implement the whole of a notified increase of 4.8 per cent under the provisions of the safeguard regulations and the report recommends no further restriction on the increased price for any specific period. Lever Brothers has, however, given an assurance to the commission that it will not seek to increase the price of its soaps, detergents and related products before 30 July 1979 unless it encounters exceptional and unforeseen costs or circumstances.

A suggestion that the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection should discuss with the company ways of improving the TPR (temporary price reductions) system is made in the report. The department will be considering the commission's suggestion in the light of the recommendations on bargain offer claims made by the Director General of Fair Trading and of other representations it has received.

The commission is also investing price increases notified by Procter and Gamble, the other main supplier of soaps and detergents in the UK. The report is due by 18 October.

Misleading notices must go – OFT

Notices in shops or terms in contracts which confuse or mislead customers about their rights should be removed, Jim Humble, assistant director of the Office of Fair Trading's consumer affairs division, told a group of launderers and dry cleaners on Monday.

Referring to the sort of notice that says 'we are not liable for the death of or injury to any person however caused', he said that such statements that avoid liability for death or injury caused by negligence had been made

Commercial vehicles at motor show

Commercial vehicles and cars are brought together for the first time in Britain's annual motor show which opens today at its new venue – the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. It is the one-hundredth exhibition at the centre and the largest yet held there. Picture shows the Leyland Buffalo 2 tractive unit which has the new TL11A 11.1 litre turbocharged engine.

Investing in Britain

Trade and Industry's review of new UK-based investment – in buildings, plant and equipment – by British and overseas companies will be published next week.

News for inclusion in the feature should be addressed to: The Editor, (Investing in Britain), Trade and Industry, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Advertisers who wish to be associated with this feature should contact Terry Day on 01-242 9478 (or in the North, Alan Loftus on 061-766 2191).

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worthless by the Unfair Contract Terms Act in force since 1 February.

But Mr Humble praised the Association of British Launderers and Cleaners whose members pledged in their code of practice not to restrict either their liability for damage caused by negligence or the amount of fair compensation they would pay for clothes that were destroyed, lost or damaged in cleaning. He added: 'Let us hope that this fine example will be followed not only by all launderers and dry-cleaners but also in other trades as well. By telling customers of their rights traders will improve their public image and thus benefit their business.'

Stansted night noise restricted

From 1 November, noisier night flights at Stansted will, for the first time, be subject to quota restrictions along the lines of those at Heathrow and Gatwick, the government announced on Tuesday. This is part of the government's strategy to reduce night disturbance from aircraft noise.

Starting level
The starting level of the quotas, which is based on the number of night movements during the past summer, allows an average of rather less than two noisier flights per night. Progressive reduction will ensure that there is no increase in the number of such flights at Stansted as the restrictions already in force at Heathrow and Gatwick are tightened.

Tanker safety seminar held in London

Tanker safety and pollution prevention was discussed at a two-day seminar held by Imco (Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation) in London on Monday and Tuesday.

John Archer, head of the Department of Trade's marine division, set out the development of Britain's legislative solution to the problems of tanker safety and pollution prevention, and of enforcement techniques. He also discussed co-operative international action and the development and stimulation of legislative programmes in other maritime nations.

Dr J. Cowley, chief engineer surveyor of the Department of Trade, delivered a paper on crude oil washing.

Tourism plan gets go-ahead

Approval in principle for a plan to develop the Bude to Wadebridge tourism growth point in north Cornwall was announced on Tuesday by Michael Meacher, the Department of Trade minister with special responsibility for tourism.

Regional working party
The outline plan for development was produced and backed by a regional working party set up last year to carry out local consultation. Main development will be concentrated in the northern part of the growth point area, particularly in Bude. A public meeting in the area endorsed proposals for a new holiday centre, providing high-quality, self-catering apartments with associated recreational and supporting facilities, which will account for about half the expected investment in the scheme. The balance will be used mainly to improve existing tourist accommodation in the southern and coastal areas.

Investment of £3m
The working party expects the scheme to stimulate investment of at least £3 million. In setting up the growth point exercise, the government announced its willingness to contribute up to £1 million in the area which will be provided from the English Tourist Board's funds for tourism project assistance.

The Secretary of State for Trade, announced in May government backing for three new tourism growth points in the development areas and pledged full consultation with the local community on the proposals.

Retail sales down a little in September

Retail sales in September dropped slightly from the high level in July and August according to the provisional volume index published by the Department of Trade on Monday.

Income tax reductions
Back-dated income tax reductions appear to have boosted July and August sales and September's index is above the level of earlier months this year (see page 144).

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Age 27 Salary £8,000
2. **Financial Manager** ACA with major international manufacturing group experience covering systems and treasury as well as financial management. Seeking further career development.
Age 29 Salary £10,000
3. **Financial Controller.** BSc ACCA. A widely travelled manager with particular knowledge of computer software and Advertising Agency work. Location very flexible.
Age 31 Salary c. £10,000
4. **Finance Director** ACA J. Dip MA. A most likeable and successful 'high-flyer' with notable company doctoring experience in both the service and manufacturing industries. Seeks greater line management responsibility with career development potential.
Age 30 Salary c. £15,000
5. **Finance Manager.** ACCA MBA. Deputy to F/D of major manufacturing group with responsibility for numerous subsidiaries and involving some merchant banking and cash and treasury management now seeks career development with long-term potential.
Age 33 Salary £12,500+
6. **Financial Manager.** ACA. With major manufacturing company experience covering technical and analytical responsibilities for pricing, marketing and sales. Particularly enjoys Anglo-American involvement.
Age 34 Salary £12,000
7. **Merchant Banker.** BA (Cantab) Law MBA (IMEDE) Good French with substantial legal and banking experience in Australia and Europe. Wishes to move into industry with long-term prospects in view.
Age 35 Salary c. £12,000
8. **International Banker,** whose excellent track record includes general management business development and high-level negotiations. He has particular experience of the Far East. Location entirely flexible.
Age 54 Salary basic c. £18,000
9. **Finance Director.** BA ACA. Fluent German and French. A most likeable and successful young 'highflyer' with major diversified international group experience involving manufacture, transport and financial service. Seeking a UK base for family reasons.
Age 33 Salary c. £15,000
10. **Financial Controller.** BSc 1st Class finance and economics. AAIA. The impressive controller of a large subsidiary of a major international group, having had to return to UK for family reasons now wishes to resume a role in financial line management. An excellent knowledge of the leisure, travel and luxury industries.
Age 41 Salary £14,000
11. **Finance Director.** FCA prize winner. A most impressive track-record in large-scale retail and wholesale operations, in addition to some manufacturing experience.
Age 43 Salary £15,000
12. **Finance Director.** BSC 1st Class Hons. His extensive international experience covers the Middle East and the Caribbean with governmental as well as industrial assignments in the mining, bauxite and metals industries. Location entirely flexible.
Age 48 Salary c. £20,000

MARKETING

13. **Export Sales Manager.** Fluent French, German and Spanish. An impressive highflyer with successful sales management experience covering Scandinavia, East Europe and the Caribbean in fast-moving consumer goods. Seeking greater responsibility.
Age 22 Salary £6,000+
14. **Export Manager.** HND. Fluent Arabic, some French and German. An enterprising selfstarter with consumer goods experience (mainly luggage and packaging, who has operated very profitably in Europe the Middle East and Scandinavia. Seeking career development.
Age 27 Salary £8,000
15. **Sales Manager.** BSc (Hons) Elect. Eng. A successful sales engineer with R&D experience in communications and guidance systems especially in the Middle East. Seeks greater remuneration, location flexible.
Age 28 Salary £8,000
16. **Export Marketing Manager.** MA Mkt BA econ. A natural linguist with working French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. Has both practical and academic experience in marketing, admin. and a wealth of published material. Location entirely flexible overseas.
Age 32 Salary circa £7,500
17. **Marketing Manager.** An electronics engineer with an impressive record in major technical groups especially in audio-visual, hi-fi and television industries. Ambitious and industrious and wishes to progress his career in high technology products – vidio discs, microprocessors etc.
Age 33 Salary £8,000+
18. **Export Manager.** MA Cantab (Hons) sciences. Good German and French. His successful career has been in the chemical and textile industries. Now seeking further career development and increased remuneration.
Age 33 Salary circa £10,000
19. **Marketing Manager.** BA (Econ) good French. Following his successful career to date with major fast-moving consumer goods groups, he wishes to move to smaller company with greater direct involvment.
Age 35 Salary £12,500
20. **Area Export Manager.** BA (Hons) fluent German and French. A true professional with plenty of drive and commonsense and a good knowledge of the Middle East, Audio-visual and publishing products. Promotion blockage. **Age 34 Salary £9,000+**
21. **Head of Market Development.** Fluent French, good Italian with 12 years' experience in food manufacture and distribution in major European group he now seeks career development in line management. A good top level negotiator. **Age 39 Salary £20,000**
22. **European Sales Manager.** BSc. C. Eng. MIEE. Fluent German. A design engineer with 13 years' international sales experience in low voltage products. Promotion blockage. Seeks greater responsibility which could include start up operations. **Age 41 Salary £9,000+**
23. **Marketing Manager.** BSc 1st Class Hons Dip. B. admin. An impressive high technology engineer who has developed into a highly successful electronics sales manager. Promotion blockage – seeks career development that could lead to general management.
Age 47 Salary £12,000+
24. **Export Marketing Manager.** Ecole Hotiere 1st Class Fluent French and German. His impressive career covers fashionware, catering equipment and food.
Age 41 Salary £10,000

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

25. **Resident Engineer.** BSc 1st Class civil eng. MICE. MIPHE. An impressive engineer with consultancy, design and site management experience in Middle East. Present contracts nearing completion. Location flexibile.
Age 31 Salary £12,000
26. **General Manager/Controller.** ACMA. A strong general manager with considerable financial management experience in the retail food industry. A good man manager who has successfully completed a 'greenfield' start up operation.
Age 33 Salary £12,000
27. **General Manager.** HND Mech E with a successful career through marketing to present position with private engineering company. Frustrated by family ownership, seeks greater responsibility.
Age 34 Salary c. £15,000
28. **General Manager.** ACA with wide experience in horticultural products, electronics and consultancy. Wishes to return to line management.
Age 36 Salary £9,000+
29. **General/Sales Manager.** BA Hons. Oxon. chemistry. Good French. A most impressive record with major industrial group, in the UK and overseas. A good man manager with strong sales and marketing experience.
Age 36 Salary £10,000+
30. **General Manager.** (Technical) HNC Mec. E. A thoroughly practical engineer with successful record in international mining quarrying and construction, seeking a new opportunity.
Age 36 Salary £10,000
31. **Hotel and Site Manager.** Fluent Spanish. Good French. 8 years' experience in hotel building and management in Spain with a good knowledge of tourism. Location very flexible.
Age 43 Salary £10,000
32. **General/Sales Manager.** An impressive senior executive whose wide range of experience covers automative products in Europe building services, the leisure industries and glass production. An excellent record for profit making. Seeking a career move with increased remuneration.
Age 35 Salary £12,500+
33. **Business Manager.** FCA. As joint M/D and F/D he has successfully turned round a substantial private company following 7 years with retail bookmakers. A likeable and practical man seeking greater responsibility with medium sized company.
Age 37 Salary £12,500
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Age 47 Salary £12,500 (UK)
35. **Chief Executive.** BSc. MIEE. C. Eng. A tough experienced M/D in electrical and radionics manufacture with excellent record for profitability. Present task completed, now seeking long term career move.
Age 54 Salary £20,000
36. **Group Chief Executive.** MA. (Cantab) Econ. Fluent French with wide international experience in manufacture, leisure industries and general trade and particular knowledge of the Far East at senior levels. Location very flexible.
Age 43 Salary circa £25,000

NOTES
(i) All the above executives have been interviewed by us and we consider them to be high quality material in their particular range – there are several others whom space precludes.

(ii) If you require an executive of similar capability please contact me.

(iii) If you yourself feel that you match these standards and might benefit from a new opportunity please contact me in the strictest confidence and without any obligation.

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Home news

Roche pharmaceutical plant in Scotland to get £18m support

Roche Products is to receive £18 million under the government's selective investment scheme towards a major new development at Dalry, Ayrshire. This is the largest amount so far given under the scheme.

The plant will manufacture vitamin C, 95 per cent of which will be exported – principally to South America, the Middle East and the Far East – contributing £38 million a year to the balance of payments. The plant will cost £140 million to be set up.

The project will create 450 new jobs, with further substantial numbers of jobs in industries supplying new materials, goods and services, and up to 1000 jobs over the next year or so in the construction industry. Building is scheduled to start next year, with production beginning in 1983, reaching full capacity in 1987.

The assistance, made under the industry act, was announced by industry secretary Eric Varley, in association with the health and social security secretary and Scottish secretary, on 16 October and was recommended by the industrial development advisory board.

Welcoming Roche Products' decision to site the new plant at Dalry, Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, said that the investment represented a notable expression of confidence by a major multinational company in the future of the UK economy. He said it would bring substantial industrial and balance of payments benefits and would strengthen the UK's industrial base in pharmaceuticals. He concluded that it was a welcome addition to the number of modern high-technology industries the government had brought to west-central Scotland and would create substantial numbers of new jobs in an area of high unemployment.

The Roche project brings the amount of assistance the government has approved under the selective investment scheme to a total of £70 million, for projects involving an investment in the UK of around £700 million. These should result in balance of payments benefits of nearly £450 million a year and many thousands of new jobs.

Announcing the proposals in Glasgow, the firm's managing director, Bill Gerrard, said the choice of the new plant represented a vote of confidence by La Roche in the UK company, the existing Dalry workforce and the management of the UK economy.

Welcoming the news, Secretary of State for Scotland Bruce Millan said he was particularly pleased about the expansion of the existing Dalry facilities, which would give rise to a substantial increase in jobs in an area of high unemployment.

'We can expect a considerable spinoff for the local community in terms of additional employment. The Roche decision to expand at Dalry amounts to a vote of confidence in Scotland and the quality of the local workforce,' he said.

Disciplinary procedures for registered insurance brokers . . .

Provisions for investigating complaints about registered insurance brokers and for disciplinary proceedings are contained in three orders made by Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, laid before parliament on 10 October.

The orders, made under the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977, provide for the constitution of the investigating committee, the constitution of the disciplinary committee and the procedures of the disciplinary committee (see *Trade and Industry* 6 October page 8). These provisions will come into force on 31 October.

The act requires the Insurance Brokers Registration Council to set up an investigating committee to look into any complaints from the public about registered insurance brokers. The committee can also look into allegations which might lead to the insurance broker being deregistered. If the committee feels that there is a prima facie case, the matter will be referred to the disciplinary committee. The investigating committee will consist of the chairman of the council and up to 14 other members. Two-thirds of the committee must be council members. At least three committee members must not be brokers.

The disciplinary committee will consider cases referred to it by the investigating committee, and look into possible breaches of the rules or code of conduct, to which registered insurance brokers must adhere, and which might result in deregistrations. A serious court conviction could lead to a broker being struck off the register. The committee can also order the restoration of an insurance broker's name to the register.

The disciplinary committee will consist of up to 11 members, five of whom are appointed by the council itself. Two-thirds of the committee must be council members. There must be at least one non-broker. Details of the procedures that the disciplinary committee must follow when hearing a case are laid down by one of the published orders. Similar proceedings will apply to enrolled insurance broking firms.

'A case, I think, for the Brokers Council – or the Fair Trading DG'.

. . . good for the industry and the public – Clinton Davis

Registration of insurance brokers will guarantee a high-quality service and benefit both the consumer and the insurance industry, Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Companies, Aviation and Shipping, said on 14 October.

Speaking at the annual conference dinner of the British Insurance Broker's Association (BIBA) in Birmingham Mr Clinton Davis said that registration under the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977 could only raise the status of BIBA brokers in the eyes of the public.

Although not novel in concept to the professional world at large, the act was something new to insurance, he went on. Up to now, anyone had been able to call himself an 'insurance broker'. The public's main trouble had been to know which insurance brokers were reputable and which were not. Certainly few had the detailed knowledge of insurance or the broking industry needed to elicit reliable information about the status of a broker.

Mr Clinton Davis pointed out that this situation would be completely transformed by the act when it was fully implemented. The careful purchaser of insurance would not need to inquire into a broker's status before using his services. Nor would he need any knowledge of how the broking business was organised.

With the regulation of brokers in force, Mr Clinton Davis said that he appreciated some people's concern that they would be exposed to unfair competition from unregulated insurance intermediaries. He assured the conference that regulation of non-broker intermediaries was only a matter of time.

The problem was a complicated one, he continued, and the working out of detailed proposals needed much time and effort. Resources

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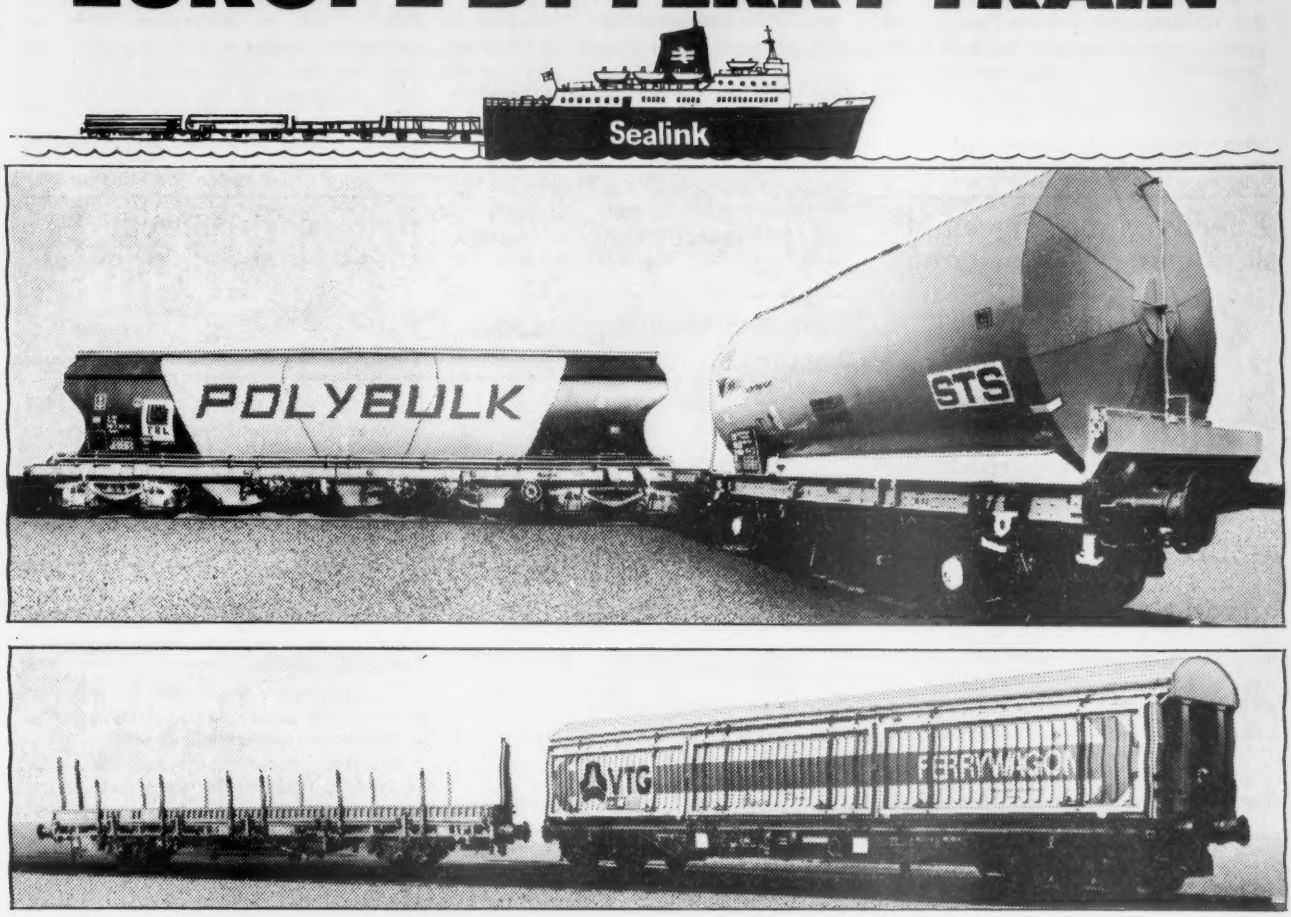

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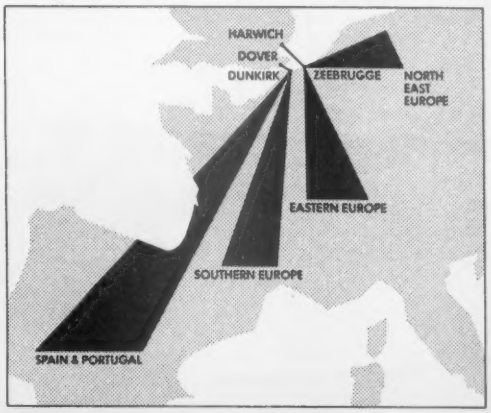

Railfreight
Ferry Train Services

were tight and, contrary to popular belief, civil servants, as well as ministers, were limited in number. This year first priority had had to be given to implementing the Registration Act.

'When we have developed proposals for non-broker intermediaries that seem to us sensible, that are agreed within government, and that are compatible with our European obligations, we must then take the views of other interested parties (of whom there are many). New legislation will, I am sure, be necessary, and it is quite impossible for me to forecast when parliament will have time to deal with a bill on this subject.'

Effective labelling could save energy – Maclennan

Effective labelling of certain appliances with their fuel consumption would serve a number of useful purposes Robert Maclennan, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, told the North Eastern Electricity Consumers' Council in Haltwhistle on 9 October.

It could influence the consumer's purchasing decision in that he could choose an appliance which was cheaper to run, he explained. It could encourage the consumer to operate the appliance more economically. Eventually, manufacturers might be persuaded to produce appliances which were more efficient in energy consumption.

Mr Maclennan stressed the importance of designing labels giving details of energy consumption so that the information could be understood and used by consumers to compare the running costs of similar models. There was still a number of problems to be ironed out but an effective energy labelling scheme could help the consumer to cut his household bills and play an important role in the government's energy conservation programme. 'I would like to see an effective energy labelling scheme introduced without delay. But, if we are to save energy and cut the nation's fuel bill, and if the consumer is to notice the benefit in his pocket, the difficulties must be overcome.'

A recent survey by the Consumer's Association had found that, throughout the EEC, domestic consumption of electricity was steadily increasing, and that spaceheating accounted for the major part of fuel consumption, whatever the fuel used, Mr Maclennan added. The survey also found that consumers were anxious to be better informed about the energy consumption of the appliances which they bought. But is suggested that their wishes to save energy and reduce their fuel bills might be hampered by a lack of information.

Croydon trader promises better conduct

A Croydon company selling audio equipment and watches has promised Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to stop conduct unfair to consumers.

Complaints had been made that Gulsons (Export and Import) Ltd had sold consumers faulty watches, stereo equipment, radios and record players. The company was also accused of describing goods wrongly.

Regulations on radio interference

Regulations to implement EEC directives 889 and 890/1976 on radio interference have now been signed by the Home Secretary and laid before parliament. The regulations take the form of two statutory instruments. The first, 1267/1978, relates to radio interference from household and other electrical appliances causing similar interference and the second, 1268/1978, to interference from fluorescent lighting equipment.

The regulations are to be published by HMSO and, to accompany them, an explanatory booklet entitled 'A guide to the implementation of EEC council directives on radio interference' is now available from the Directorate of Radio Technology, Radio Interference Branch, Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UA.

Hattersley spells out advertising code proposals

The government's intention to control printed advertisements was restated by Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, at a conference in London last week.

Proposals for statutory control through new powers for the Advertising Standards Authority announced last month *(Trade and Industry,* 29 September) led the industry's magazine *Campaign* to arrange a conference for Mr Hattersley to spell out his ideas. Many advertising agents have been hoping that the government will accept a voluntary code rather than introduce a statutory one.

The Advertising Association has asked for an early meeting with Mr Hattersley to discuss points raised in his speech.

Advertisers who deceive the public would be directed to issue corrective advertisements under the statutory system, Mr Hattersley told the conference. The Advertising Standards Authority would be able to prescribe exactly the terms of any corrective advertisement and the frequency of its display. 'I may be told that experience of corrective advertising in the United States suggests that, far from attracting opprobrium, the company which has to issue a correction stands to benefit on the basis that "any publicity is good publicity". That, of course, depends on the nature of the correction which was issued. I certainly do not envisage the company being given a free hand. The correction would emphatically not carry the message "see what a good boy am I".'

Mr Hattersley said that because of weaknesses of the present voluntary system of control of advertising a statutory control, which would ensure total coverage and which would back up the powers of the Advertising Standards Authority with sanctions against offenders, needed to be considered.

On the economic and social aspects of advertising, Mr Hattersley said that advertising was not uniformly good or bad. 'The real question we have to answer is whether or not the art of persuasion is invariably used in the interests of those who are persuaded – for I am sure you will agree as a simple linguistic proposition persuasion is something more than the simple provision of information. My answer is that sometimes the persuasion is beneficial – but sometimes it is not. I am determined to eradicate or at least improve the conduct in that area.'

He said he hoped he could do so with the help of the industry.

Coastguard aircraft for Dover patrol

To keep a weathered eye on ships using the traffic-separated routes through the Dover Strait and its approaches, the Coastguard maintains an aerial daylight patrol. Seen here on duty is a twin-engined Comanche, the service's first designated fixed-wing aircraft, provided and flown by Lydd-based Business Air Travel.

Health and Safety Executive Publications

The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Some general leaflets, advice and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Officers or by post from the General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext. 734).

Annual Reports

Health and Safety: Commission Report 1976–77 (£1.25) ISBN 011 883073 2
Health and Safety: Industry and Services 1976 (£2.50) ISBN 011 883022 8
Health and Safety: Mines and Quarries 1977 (£2.25) ISBN 011 883201 8
Health and Safety: Research 1976 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883012 0
Health and Safety: Statistics 1975 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883008 2
Industrial Air Pollution 1976 (£3) ISBN 011 883074 0
Mines and Quarries District Reports 1976 (£1.50 each)
Health and Safety: Agriculture 1976 (£1.00) ISBN 011 883021 X
Health and Safety: Nuclear Establishments 1975–76 (£1.15) ISBN 011 883018 X
Health and Safety Employment Medical Advisory Service Report 1975–76 (£1.50) ISBN 011 883017 1

Advisory Committee Reports and reports of special investigations etc.

The Flixborough Disaster (£2.50) ISBN 011 361075 0
The explosion at Laporte Industries Ltd April 1975 (£1.25) ISBN 011 880333 6
The explosion at Houghton Main Colliery June 1975 (£1) ISBN 011 880328 X
The explosion at Appleby-Frodingham steelworks, Scunthorpe. November 1975 (£4) ISBN 011 88033 4
The explosion at the Dow Chemical Factory, Kings Lynn. June 1976 (£1) ISBN 011 883003 1
A survey of respiratory disease in the Pottery Industry (35p) ISBN 011 880346 8
Success and failure in accident prevention (80p) ISBN 011 880330 1
Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Falsework (£2) ISBN 011 880347 6
First Report of the National Committee on steep seam working in British coal mines (60p) ISBN 011 410248 1
Advisory committee on Major Hazards: First Report (£1) ISBN 011 880884 2
Selected written evidence submitted to the Advisory Committee on Asbestos 1976/77 (£5) ISBN 011 883004 X
Asbestos Health Hazards and Precautions, Interim statement (10p) ISBN 011 881114 2
Safe Manriding in Mines Parts 1A and 1B (£5) ISBN 011 880491 X
Digest of Pneumoconiosis 1975 (£2) ISBN 011 882006 0
Some aspects of the safety of nuclear installations in Great Britain (Replies to questions submitted by the Secretary of State for Energy to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate in October 1976) (£1) ISBN 011 8830015
One hundred fatal accidents in construction (90p) ISBN 011 883071 6
The Fire on HMS Glasgow. 23 September 1976 (£2.75) ISBN 011 883075 9
Asbestos: Measurement and Monitoring of Asbestos in Air (£1) ISBN 011 883084 8
Asbestos: Work on Thermal and Acoustic Insulation and Sprayed Coatings (50p) ISBN 011 883083 X
Canvey Island an investigation of potential hazards from operations in the Canvey Island/Thurrock area (£10) ISBN 011 883200 X (Summary of Report (£1) ISBN 011 883203 4)

Health and Safety at Work Series booklets

3 Safety Devices for Hand and Foot Operated Presses (0 11 880862 1) (30p)
4 Safety in the use of Abrasive Wheels (0 11 880866 4) (65p)
5 Cloakroom Accommodation and Washing Facilities (0 11 880850 8) 45p)
6A Safety in Construction Work: General Site Safety Practice *(Reprinting)* (0 11 360120 4)
6B Safety in Construction Work: Roofing 1974 (0 11 880870 2) (16p)
6C Safety in Construction Work: Excavations (0 11 360101 8) *(Reprinting)*
6D Safety in Construction Work: Scaffolding (11 881452 4) (30p)
6E Safety in Construction Work: Demolition (11 360848 9) (25p)
11 Guarding of Hand-fed Platen Machines (0 11 880873 7) (18p)
12 Safety at Drop-Forging Hammers (0 11 880855 9) (18p)
14 Safety in the use of Mechanical Power Presses (0 11 880855 0) (75p)
17 Improving the Foundry Environment 1974 (0 11 360849 7) (32p)
18 Industrial Dermatitis: Precautionary Measures (0 11 880877 X
20 Drilling Machines: Guarding of Spindles and Attachments 1974 (0 11 880865 6) (35p)
22 Dust Explosions in Factories (0 11 880851 6) (30p)
23 Hours of Employment of Women and Young Persons (0 11 880876 1) (25p)
24 Electrical Limit Switches and their Applications (0 11 880840 1) (25p)
25 Noise and the Worker (0 11 880845 1) (22p)
27 Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt Baths (0 11 880880 X) (25p)
29 Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Causes and Prevention (11 360838 1) *(Reprinting)*
30 Storage of Liquified Petroleum Gas at Factories (0 11 880882 6) (45p)
31 Safety in Electrical Testing (0 11 880843 5) (38p)
32 Repair of Drums and Small Tanks (0 11 880852 4) (25p)
33 Safety in the use of Guillotines and Shears (0 11 880861 3) (30p)
34 Guide to the use of Flame Arresters and Explosion Reliefs *(Reprinting)*
35 Basic Rules for Safety and Health at Work (0 11 880857 5) (20p)
36 First Aid in Factories (0 11 880842 7) (25p)
40 Means of Escape in case of Fire in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (0 11 880860) (20p)
41 Safety in the use of Woodworking Machines (0 11 880837 0) (£1)
42 Guarding of Cutters of Horizontal Milling Machines (0 11 880871 0) (30p)
44 Asbestos: Health Precautions in Industry 1974 (0 11 880879 6) (25p)
45 Seats for Workers in Factories, Offices and Shops (0 11 880883 4) (55p)
46 Evaporating and Other Ovens (0 11 880872 9) (55p)
47 Safety in the Stacking of Materials (0 11 880839 7) 40p)
48 First Aid in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (0 11 883132 1) (25p)
49A Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Opening Processes (0 11 360851 9) (25p)
49B Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Card-room Processes (0 11 360854 3) (40p)
49C Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Spinning, winding and sizing (0 11 360858 6) (45p)
49D Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry, Fabric Production (011 883078 3) (60p)
50 Welding and Flame Cutting using Compressed Gases (011 883080 5) (25p)

*** Health and Safety Commission leaflets**

HSC 2 The Act outlined
HSC 3 Advice to employers
HSC 4 Advice to the self-employed
HSC 5 Advice to employees
HSC 6 Employers Policy Statements
HSC 7 Regulations, codes of practice guidance literature
HSC 8 Safety Committees guidance to employers whose employees are not members of recognised independent trade unions
HSC 9 Time off for the training of safety representatives

*** Health and Safety Executive leaflets**

HSE 1 After Flixborough . . . 10 vital questions for industry
HSE 4 Short guide to the Employers' Liability (Company Insurance) Act 1969
HSE 5 An introduction to the Employment Medical Advisory Service

*** Agricultural Safety leaflets**

AS1 A short guide to the 1974 Act
AS2 Tractors safety cabs
AS3 Bulls
AS4 Mushroom worker's lung
AS5 Farmer's lung
AS6 Crop spraying
AS7 Guns
AS8 Noise
AS10 Children
AS14 Cyanide gassing powders – Safe handling
AS16 Brakes for tractor-trailer safety
AS21 First aid in agriculture

*** EMAS leaflets**

MS(A)1 Lead and you
MS(A)3 Asbestos and you
MS(A)4 Study of asbestos workers
MS(A)5 The health of workers engaged in antimony oxide
MS(A)6 Vinyl chloride and you
MS(B)1 Ulceration of the skin and inside the nose caused by chrome
MS(B)3 Anthrax
MS(B)4 Effects on the skin of pitch and tar
MS(B)5 Skin cancer caused by oil
MS(B)6 Occupational industrial dermatitis
MS(B)7 Poisoning by pesticides

Guidance Notes

Guidance Notes (price 30p each) are too numerous to list here but are published under five headings:
Medical
Environmental Hygiene
Chemical Safety
Plant and Machinery
General.

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Price investigations for Thermos . . .

Prices of vacuum ware, including flasks, food jars, ice chests and insulated jugs and mugs, made and sold by Thermos are to be investigated by the Price Commission, it was announced on 9 October.

The company, a subsidiary of the King-Seeley Thermos Company of the United States, is the leading supplier of vacuum ware to the UK market.

Thermos is not a manufacturing company with a home market turnover of more than £15 million required to give advance notice of intended price increases. However, section 5(1)(a) of the Price Commission Act 1977 gives the commission powers to investigate prices of non-prenotifying companies.

The decision to investigate means that the company may not increase its selling prices of the relevant products during the period of the investigation. But the commission must allow an interim price increase if the company is entitled to it under the safeguard regulations.

. . . and Butlins

Another investigation, into price increases proposed by Butlins, was announced by the Price Commission on 13 October.

The company wants to increase by an overall weighted average of 15.17 per cent the tariffs charged at its eight main holiday centres at Ayr, Barry Island, Bognor Regis, Clacton, Filey, Minehead, Pwllheli and Skegness.

The proposed increases would vary over the range of services provided, but for a family of two adults and two children staying on an 'all-in' basis for a week during the peak period it would mean an increase of between £25 and £30, according to centre and accommodation. During the low season, the comparable increase would be about £15.

The commission has notified the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection that it intends to investigate the increases under section 4 of the Price Commission Act 1977.

The investigation is due to be completed by 19 January 1979.

Stronger energy-saving measures needed – advisory council

Further substantial financial incentives and mandatory measures are needed if Britain is to achieve its energy-saving target, says the advisory council on energy conservation.

In its second general report (energy paper 31) to energy secretary Tony Benn the council reviews the energy conservation programme and summarises it working groups' recommendations for further action which have been published in a series of reports over the last two years.

Welcoming the measures already taken by the government, the report says that there is a limit to the savings possible by information, exhortation and motivation. 'It seems likely that in general terms this stage has been reached – or will be in the near future – and further progress will require substantial financial incentives and mandatory regulations.'

The more coercive measures, it points out, will tend to act disproportionately heavily on the disadvantaged members of the community, making inducement and education preferable to legislation. The council is convinced that, overall, a combination of financial incentives (by tax rebates, use of mortgages, grants or subsidies) backed up by legal requirements – or possibly in some cases the threat of legislation – will be necessary, the report indicates.

Citing clean air legislation, with its grants to partially recompense expenses enforced by legislation, the report says that although much is being done in conservation, progress is 'alarmingly uneven'.

It stresses that the scope for energy savings remains very large, even four years after the escalation of oil prices, and nowhere more so than in housing, for which the large public sector should have set an example to the private sector. The effect of the initiative in both public and private sectors now announced remains to be seen, the report feels, but, in the meantime, a real advance will only be achieved by introducing both incentives and regulatory measures.

Coalburn scheme gets £17m

Details of a government contribution of some £17 million for a scheme to increase the quantity of coal burned at Central Electricity Generating Board power stations this winter were announced by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, on 11 October.

Under the scheme, an additional 3 million tonnes of British coal will be burned in power stations, in preference to oil or imported coal. The scheme, agreed between the government, the CEGB and the National Coal Board, will provide government assistance of some £17 million to NCB to enable coal to be offered to CEGB at a reduced price to secure the additional burn. This government support has been devised in such a way as to ensure that there is no effect on the cost of electricity to the consumer. The new scheme also covers coal burned at power stations in south Wales and supersedes the present scheme for assisting coal burn in that area.

Tony Benn explained that this was a most important development for the coal industry and for Britain. Not only would it have the effect of increasing cash flow to NCB by some £50 million and reducing the board's public sector borrowing by a similar figure. It would also produce significant benefits to the balance of payments.

By burning more British coal the UK would save some £60 million in reduced coal and oil imports. This scheme, together with other measures, notably the electricity discount scheme, would go a long way in ensuring that the coal industry played its part in providing the country with power, he pointed out.

Even with this subsidy, the coal industry in Britain was still the most efficient in the EEC, and British coal was the least subsidised of all EEC-produced coal. A recent report by the Commission of the European Communities had shown that estimated aid to current production for the year 1978 amounted to £24 per tonne in Belgium, £14 per tonne in France, and about £12 per tonne in Germany. In Britain, the corresponding figure for the financial year 1978/79, even after taking into account the new scheme, amounted to only 43 pence per tonne.

Collaboration is key to coal development – Eadie

International collaboration is the key to success in coal technology development, and will allow those nations involved to pick the winners from the best of the field of available projects, Alex Eadie, minister with responsibility for coal at the Department of Energy, told the fourth international conference on coal research in Vancouver on 9 October.

Mr. Eadie pointed out that the amount of money required to bring coal conversion technology to the market place would amount to billions of dollars across the world. Because of this enormous expense, it was necessary to pool efforts on research, development and demonstration.

The uncertainty which surrounded the future supply of oil at the turn of the century and beyond was apparent. By contrast, there was the firm conviction that the day was not far off when coal would be moving into the transport and chemical feedstock markets at present dominated by oil. Mr Eadie explained that there was still a number of question marks surrounding the technologies and economics of coal conversion.

He said that he believed that the right decision had been made to start now on larger scale pilot plant work. With sensible consultation between all concerned he was confident that adequate energy supplies could be ensured for the future.

Official appointments

Cinematograph Films Council. Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell has appointed two new members of the Cinematograph Films Council: Kenith Trodd is to represent makers of British films not intended for general exhibition as first feature films; and Charles Cooper will be one of the two members representing renters (ie distributors) of films. The appointments follow the resignations of Mamoun Hassan (on his appointment to the board of the National Film Finance Corporation) and W. G. Gilbert, and are both for the period ending 31 December 1979.

Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection Roy Hattersley has appointed Mr J. H. Russell as a new part-time member of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission from 1 November 1978 to 30 June 1981.

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Overseas students learn how it works

Third world students from Cranfield School of Management, Bedfordshire, toured the small firms information centre in Birmingham on 11 October. Work done by the centre was shown to them by manager Ken Plant who also explained the small firms' counselling service.

Small firms' counselling service for eastern region

A practical demonstration of the government's support for small firms was how Bob Cryer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, described the small firms' counselling service in Luton on 16 October.

Launching the regional service for the eastern region, Mr Cryer, who has special responsibility for small firms, said that the government recognised the value of small firms to the economy and the decision to extend the counselling service was a reflection of this view.

He indicated that inquiries handled by the small firms' centres suggested that many firms were not always aware of their real problems. What they might think of as problems very often turned out to be symptoms of something more serious. Also, because they were small, these firms did not always possess the range of management skills needed today to run an enterprise.

Small firms' counsellors, he said, were retired businessmen who had met similar problems in their business careers and their background of hard commercial experience was of great benefit in diagnosing the problems of small firms. He praised the work of the counsellors, who received little financial reward for their efforts, but were impelled by a strong desire to pass on the benefits of their knowledge and experience to others. The continued enthusiasm of those who joined the counselling service in the other regions bore ample testimony to this, he said.

Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 3(1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 September to 30 September 1978:

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
Korean Insurance Company (UK) Ltd, 215/221 Borough High Street, London SE1 1JR	—	29.9.78	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17

Under the powers conferred on him by paragraph 2 of schedule 4 of the Insurance Companies (Classes of General Business) Regulations 1977 the Secretary of State for Trade has accepted that the companies listed below were carrying on the classes of insurance business shown in the table immediately before 1 January 1978 and are accordingly authorised to carry on those classes of business. These classes of business are additional to the ones which the companies were automatically authorised to carry on as 'corresponding business' by virtue of paragraph 1 of schedule 4 to the regulations.

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	acceptance	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was accepted
The Britannia Steam Ship Insurance Association Ltd, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY	—	12.9.78	16, 17

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were revoked by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 9 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 September to 30 September 1978:

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of revocation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was revoked
Falcon Insurance Co Ltd, c/o 6 Rivermount, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex	—	14.9.78	1[1], 3, 7, 10
Wakefield Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd, c/o Halifax Building Society, 37 Westgate, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire WF13 1JH	—	18.9.78	7, 8, 9

[1] To the extent that the relevant risks are risks of the person insured sustaining injury, or dying, as the result of travelling as a passenger.

Classes of business

OLT	Ordinary long term insurance business
IND	Industrial assurance business
1	Accident insurance business
2	Sickness insurance business
3	Land vehicles insurance business
4	Railway rolling stock insurance business
5	Aircraft insurance business
6	Ships insurance business
7	Goods in transit insurance business
8	Fire and natural forces insurance business
9	Damage to property insurance business
10	Motor vehicle liability insurance business
11	Aircraft liability insurance business
12	Liability for ships insurance business
13	General liability insurance business
14	Credit insurance business
15	Surety ship insurance business
16	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance business
17	Legal expenses insurance business

Merger proposals cleared

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, Roy Hattersley has decided on the information at present before him not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

The Kaye Organisation Ltd and Bonser Engineering Ltd

Pilatus Flugzeugwerke AG and Britten-Norman (Bembridge) Ltd

Government Sales

Sales by auction

31 October-1 November 1978 – Miscellaneous

Location
Garrison Theatre, Graven Hill, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers
Midland Marts Ltd (Dept L), 4 Market Square, Bicester, Oxon (08692 2073)

Stores lying at COD Bicester and other locations comprising trousers, jerseys, blankets and other clothing and textiles, large quantities of furniture, vehicles, fork lift trucks, trailers, MT spares, machine tools, rope, paint, electrical and electronic equipment, and many other items.

8 and 9 November 1978 – Miscellaneous

Location
Embassy Suite, Balkerne Lane, Colchester, Essex

Auctioneers
Ferin Wright Garrod Turner (Dept L), 146 High Street, Colchester (0206 46161)

Stores lying at Colchester and depots in Kent and East Anglia including a large amount of clothing, textiles, tentage, machine and hand tools, wireless and electrical equipment, generators, MT spares, bicycles, Mini saloons, ambulances, trucks, tractors, vans, cranes and other items.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price, 40p, postage 15p.

New publications

Commodity prices . . .

In recent years, commodity agreements have come to occupy an increasingly prominent position in relations between the third world and the industrialised nations. Although the trend was largely triggered by the Opec oil embargo, it reflects the emergence of the third world nations as a collective force in their own right.

Growing interest on the part of less-developed countries in commodity agreements as a means of effecting a redistribution of income to further the 'new international economic order' has resulted in the integrated programme for commodities (IPC), adopted at the fourth United Nations conference on trade and development two years ago. In a newly published analysis of commodity agreements, David McNicol sees a need for developed nations to respond to this initiative. After all they have, he says, an economic interest in price stablisation and open trade, as well as a broader concern for settled international relations and more rapid growth in the less-developed countries.

It is clear that opinion on IPC is governed by political outlook and, the author points out that, 'there is no set of factual questions about the commodity markets that, if resolved, would require reasonable people to agree on the proper place of commodity agreements'. Within these acknowledged limits, however, the book is intended to clearly distinguish agreements designed to increase prices from those designed to reduce price fluctuations and is a useful guide on the subject. In addition to an extensive bibliography, the author appends a copy of the Unctad resolution on IPC.

Commodity agreements and price stabilisation: a policy analysis, by David L. McNicol. Lexington Books, 1978. xii, 142 pages. £10.00 (ISBN 0 669 01539 3).

. . . and futures

Commodity trade is an activity of fundamental importance in human society. 'Man has traded commodities since he lived in caves,' observe the authors of 'Successful commodity futures trading', a valuable study now into its second edition. The complexities of commodity trading today, as thriving as ever, is reason enough for a new edition being called for.

The 'mark two' version makes provision for such innovations as a market in soya-bean futures, the rise of offshore funds and the unwelcome intrusions of dubious 'fringe' operators into the market. However, the authors stress that the principles of successful commodity futures trading remain unchanged, and the book is designed as an introduction to these principles, as well as to the actual practices of the market. The reader is introduced to the roles of dealers, brokers, speculators, producers and consumers as well as to the organised markets – the London Metal Exchange and the Baltic Mercantile Exchange among others.

The more intangible features of the futures world-market psychology (which the authors call 'the great factor'), pit-falls and the the theory of hedging – are covered in separate chapters, as are each of the principal commodities. The usefulness of the work to the beginner is enhanced by a glossary of commodity trading terms.

Successful commodity futures trading: how you can make money in commodity markets, by T. F. Watling and J. Morley. 2nd edition, Business Books, 1978. xii, 244 pages. £7.95 (ISBN 0 220 66340 8).

Time to shed Victoriana?

In a new book which ambitiously attempts to prescribe for the recovery of Britain's industrial and economic prowess, Victor Smith claims that while Victorian Britain attempted to come to terms with a 'crude industrialism', the Britain of the 1970s has refused to look beyond it. In the first two somewhat laboured and in the last two rather more vigorous chapters, he elucidates just how parlous he considers the state of British industry.

Recommended is a thorough overhaul of management techniques: the cosy, hit or miss, intuitive style should be replaced by scientific management whereby resources of manpower, materials and capital would be used with optimum effectiveness. Only when clear statements of objectives and quantified assessment of resources are made can firms draw rational management plans, he says.

In addition to management by objectives, Mr Smith commends work study, and team management, calling for an end to the chaos brought on by animosity between the design, production and selling sections of many firms. Too often British firms have goods and insufficient markets, or markets and insufficient goods, he says.

Britain's sales efforts, he suggests, are 'puny'. 'Within the Departments of Trade and Industry there are around 1300 people serving the new British Exports Board (sic) who are only too anxious to see that we sell more abroad', but 'British salesmen are conspicuous by their absence'.

He feels there is a limit to what government can do for 'it is only through improving performance at company and plant level . . . that there can be lasting results and a real increase in prosperity' and he recommends methods for those who deign to try. A good bibliography backs up the broad ranging introductory nature of the text, which is lucid and straightforward: a good practical first study in modern management techniques.

High performance management by Victor Smith. Gee and Co Ltd, 151 Strand, London WC2R 1JJ.1978. 180 pages; paperback. £4.15 (including postage) (ISBN 0 85258 159 9).

Models and money

Corporate models as a tool of financial management are here to stay, say the joint authors of 'Corporate models today'. The reason is because 'companies have often been forced to focus on short-term survival rather than long-term options'. Since 1973, they say, the number of companies using these models has increased by a dramatic 50 per cent and with this latest edition of their work they set out to answer some basic questions on the subject.

Aiming primarily at the non-specialist manager, though also of obvious interest to the specialist, the authors have tried to avoid too much technical jargon. For ease of reference each chapter is self-contained to allow the reader to use the book selectively and there are also useful definitions of key terms, plus a glossary.

The results of a survey undertaken by the authors are reproduced in the appendix. The survey has been substantially reorganised to take into account developments since publication of the first edition in 1975 but not enough of the rest of the work has been so thoroughly revised. This is a pity, particularly since the choice and cost of models must have expanded considerably since 1975.

Corporate models today: a new tool for financial management, by Peter H. Grinyer and Jeff Wooller. 2nd edition. Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, 1978. xiii, 316 pages; paperback £6.95 (ISBN 0 85291 197 1).

Balance of payments

Pink book 1978

This publication, *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1967-77*, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is designed as a standard reference book for UK balance of payments statistics over a long run of years up to 1977. In addition to summary tables showing the general balance of payments for the United Kingdom, it contains 14 sections of tables each with comprehensive notes and definitions. Some of these expand the detail for individual sectors of the accounts; others deal with associated areas such as the financing of private investment and its overall effects on the balance of payments, estimating the City's overseas earnings, etc.

Price £3.95. ISBN 0 11 630177 5

Technology news

Wave power – by the military boffins

A new British proposal for wave power has been put forward by the Royal Military College of Science.

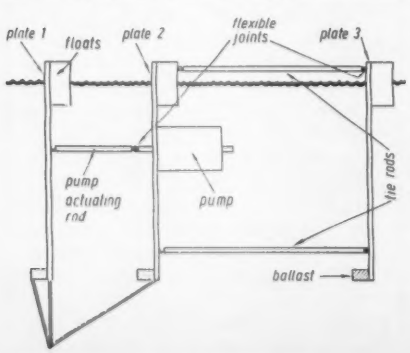
The college's Triplate wave-power machine, which uses free-floating vertical plates, is said to be simple, inexpensive and rugged. Tests on scale models had been conducted and confirmed the design concepts and the college is hoping to prove the system on a larger scale.

Two large vertical plates, floating with most of their depth below the waterline, are orientated more or less parallel to the wave crests. Maintained in position by moorings with sufficient play for them to move to and fro with the waves, the plates have a number of double-acting pumps between them. The horizontal component of the wave motion (which is as large as the vertical component) causes the plates to move towards and away from each other operating the pumps, and, as a result, the working fluid is pumped into the flexible outlet pipes so that it can be led ashore or wherever power is needed.

A difficulty in such a system is that perfect matching to the incoming wave has to be provided by a free-floating unloaded plate; the water on the far side provides just the right amount of resistance to absorb all the incoming power without reflection. As soon as the plate is loaded by a pump, reflections are inevitable, but this can be avoided by using the three-plate system. (See below.)

The college's machine was described to 160 delegates from 18 countries at a recent conference on wave and tidal energy at the University of Kent, organised by BHRA Fluid Engineering.

Mr de Rothschild, opening the conference, referred to tidal energy development in the Bay of Fundy, in Canada. Fundy had the world's greatest tidal range, while in second place was Britain's Severn estuary, now to be evaluated by the British authorities. The electrical output of a Severn estuary scheme could, he said, be about 15 000 million kWh, around 7 per cent of the national electricity consumption.



Speakers from Japan, the United States and France were among others who described devices for harnessing wave power. The ability to survive ocean conditions has been a problem for a number of tests in various parts of the world, and the exchange of ideas at the conference suggests that developments over the next few years will be worth watching.

Wider use of electric vehicles predicted

There are at least 50 000 electric vehicles already licensed on British roads and in the future vehicles will be used in many ways with different energy input requirements.

The electricity supply industry must start planning now for the impact of the electric car if costs are to be kept to a minimum, the fifth electric vehicle symposium at Philadelphia, was told by Ray Orson, a member of Britain's Electricity Council, on 3 October.

Referring to an urgent need for technological development, particularly of charging methods, he said that the arrival of new types of battery could well ease the design constraints of chargers and associated equipment, but it would be necessary to accept new forms of domestic plugs and sockets together with the safety aspects of such devices.

Mr Orson said that in a recent report to energy secretary Tony Benn, the advisory council for energy conservation suggested that 78 per cent of road transport could be electric. The Electricity Council is more modest in its assessment, and perhaps 30 per cent of the transport energy market might fall to electricity on economic grounds given that the correct technology becomes available. An increased electric vehicle market was particularly attractive, because it could be supplied with power without building additional power stations.

Dr Neville Wrench and Dr David Porter of the council's marketing department outlined the results of operational testing of their fleet of electric passenger cars. The battery is still the major item requiring development, not least because it dominates vehicle running costs. Battery depreciation is more than five or more than 10 times the cost of electricity, depending on whether day or night rate power is used.

This year, the Electricity Council, Electricité de France and West Germany's Rheinisch Westfalisches Elektrizitatswerk, agreed to co-operate in promoting electric vehicle development. The three partners are concentrating their efforts in co-operative action in four areas.

Research, development and demonstration work is undertaken jointly or separately by the partners, or by research organisations or manufacturers with encouragement from the three electricity supply undertakings. They aim to draft technical directives and international standards to permit interchangeability of vehicle components manufactured in different countries. They are also seeking agreements with national and EEC organisations on all aspects of development work.

Better quality petrol ahead

Motorists will soon be assured of obtaining better quality petrol following a major tightening-up of a British standard BS 4040 for petrol (gasoline) for motor vehicles. This specification forms the basis of the familiar 'star' system, displayed on pumps to indicate the relative anti-knock qualities of the various grades of petrol on public sale in the UK.

Previously, these gradings have been based entirely on research octane numbers (Ron), which provide an indication of anti-knock performance at low speeds only. The British Standards Institution has revised the standard to include new minimum requirements, based on motor octane numbers (Mon), to counter the much more significant problem of high-speed knock, which can seldom be detected by the consumer yet may give rise to engine damage. Another important innovation is the inclusion of procedures for sampling petrol from pumps, based on practical experience. The methods of specifying distillation characteristics and associated test procedures have also been updated, in accordance with current international practice.

Implementation of BS 4040 is delayed until 1 February 1979 to allow time for retail petrol stocks to be brought into line with the new requirements and for regulations to be amended. Motorists should, in any case, continue to use the grade of petrol recommended by the vehicle manufacturer.

Industry studies standardisation of fibre optics

Electronic Components Industry Federation (ECIF) has made a move to bring together UK companies concerned in various ways with the fibre optics industry.

A fibre optics sub-committee convened by ECIF connector manufacturers has established two working parties, dealing with optical fibre cables and with connectors. These bodies are already examining the parameters to be considered in a move towards standardisation and interchangeability, and draft specifications are under consideration. Some 20 companies are at present concerned in this endeavour, which will enable the UK to take a leading role in the rapid worldwide development of fibre optic data transmission systems.

New products

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

World launch for body scanner

Tomogscanner UK, the British firm which developed the world's first isotope emission tomographic scanner, introduced a new scanner at the recent World Congress of Nuclear Medicine at Washington DC.

The Tomogscanner 2 produces cross-section images of brain and body based on the uptake of previously injected radio-isotope tracers, features full computer control of setting up and almost instant display of the processed image after the scan is complete. The computer control enables the operator to be 'talked through' the setting up sequence, using the experience incorporated in the computer program.

With optium settings every time and an ability to review results quickly, the machine can be a valuable asset to busy diagnostic departments where good clinical results and an efficient operation are paramount. The image is displayed on a video monitor either in colour, black-and-white, or 'hot body' presentation. A permanent record is registered on floppy disc by the computer, while an in-built mutli-format camera puts it on film.

The use of radio isotopes to measure physiology is well-established in major hospitals and the new scanner is designed to work with current conventional tracers at standard dose levels.

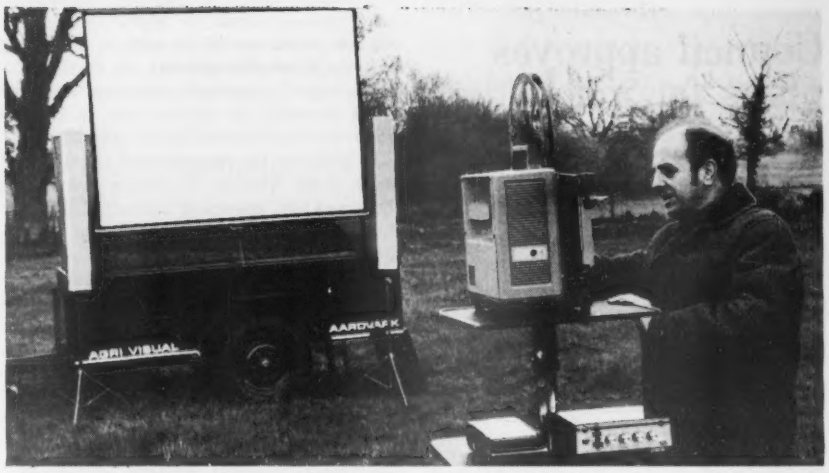
Tomogscanner 2 has undergone a preliminary clinical evaluation at St Bartholomew's hospital, London, in which nearly 100 scans were produced in 10 days. These results demonstrate the imaging quality of the machine in brain and liver investigations and indicate its potential value for the physiology of the heart muscle and other body organs.

In a clinically followed-up study, after the addition of the tomographic view, the error rate of nuclear medicine diagnosis of the brain has been reported falling from 20 per cent to 4 per cent. Emission tomography is particularly valuable in areas of high uptake such as the base of the brain or in the recurrence of disease following surgery.

The earlier model was introduced by Tomogscanner UK, Reading, in January last year. Three models have been sold to Germany and two to France. Mitsui has been appointed Japanese agent and has already ordered two models of the Tomogscanner 2.

Further information: circle 199

Tomogscanner 2.



Aardvark mobile film unit for developing countries.

Mobile film unit

A new self-contained film presentation unit for mobile use in developing countries has been developed by Agrivisual Ltd, specialists in agricultural communication systems.

The Aardvark film unit is based on a trailer chassis and contains all the equipment necessary to project a complete educational film programme to large audiences, even in remote areas. The trailer incorporates the projector screen and standard equipment includes a petrol generator, 16 mm projector, loudspeakers, and various display panels, all of which pack into special compartments for easy transport.

The component parts can be dismantled for use in a hall or lecture theatre if required. Trials have shown that the use of a trailer is more versatile than a vehicle, since it can be towed onto location and left for the duration of the demonstration period, releasing the towing vehicle for other duties.

An initial order for Aardvark film trailers has been placed by the Ghana Ministry of Agriculture. They will be used for touring remote areas to demonstrate the latest developments in cocoa production to the country's 5 million cocoa farmers.

Further information: circle 200

Easy-build tank from Dunlop

A new type of easy-build storage tank which can be erected faster and more economically than existing methods has been introduced by Dunlop Irrigation Services, the Dunlop group's irrigation and water management unit.

Dunlotank is intended for on-site assembly by unskilled labour and is made up of a timber and plywood box beam framework with a heavy-duty liner or membrane fitted inside. Dunlop says it is ideal for bulk liquid storage, especially in developing markets where complicated and lengthy construction of storage methods is impossible.

The strong timber and plywood steel-stressed boxbeams are supported at 2.5 m centres by buttresses set in concrete pockets or on to suitable slabs, according to the tank depth and foundation conditions. The buttresses and wall sections are positioned and the whole assembly is locked together with steel stress rods.

A heavy-gauge liner or membrane, specially formulated according to the liquid or material to be handled, is fitted into the framework and held in position against the sides of the tank by the pressure of the contents. A closely fitting coping fitted after the liner has been inserted anchors the liner around the edge of the tank.

Dunlotank is available in a range of sizes to suit overseas customers, including dimensions from 2.5 m × 2.5 m to 17.5 m × 17.5 m and in capacities from 7100 litres to 680 000 litres.

Further information: circle 201

European community news

Council approves plans for aid budget

Approval for the European commission's programme for the use of the 70 million European units of account earmarked for aid to non-associated countries under the 1978 budget was given at the development council held in Luxembourg on 10 October. EEC ministers agreed on the understanding that a final position on the balance of the reserve and on one project would be adopted soon, based on additional information to be supplied to the permanent representatives' committee (Coreper) by the commission.

The council emphasised the importance it attaches to the early entry into force of the framework regulation relating to non-associated developing countries. This would mean that from the next financial year discussions could take place on the basis of the procedure laid down in that regulation rather than on the present ad hoc basis.

There was a preliminary discussion on the lines the community should follow in working out its substantive position during the preparatory stages leading up to the adoption of the international development strategy by the special session of the United Nations general assembly in 1980, and in view of the various events on the international calendar between now and then. The council received favourably a communication on this from the commission which would be used as a working basis for future discussions.

The council approved a report on the policy to be pursued on co-financing as regards resources administered by the commission.

In addition, the council noted the draft decision of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states and EEC council of ministers to approve the accession of Tuvalu to the Lomé convention.

The council gave its agreement to the opening by the commission of delegations in the Mashreq countries – Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Israel. It also approved the opening of a commission delegation in Vienna.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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Commission scheme to prevent steel price undercutting extended

In *Trade and Industry*, 14 July (page 84) it was announced that the European commission had introduced a system for the lodging of deposits in cases where an infringement of commission decisions fixing minimum prices for certain iron and steel products is provisionally established.

The system was due to expire on 30 September but (as mentioned in *Trade and Industry*, 29 September, page 730) it has been extended to 30 November by commission decision 2292/78/ECSC (*Official Journal* L275, 30 September, page 90). The decision also makes some minor amendments to the system, including the provision that securities can now be lodged in certain (less flagrant) cases, not only in cash but also in the form of a bank guarantee.

The secretary of state has accordingly issued the following new open general export licence.

Copies of this licence may be obtained by writing to Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

EXPORT LICENCE – IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS TO EFTA COUNTRIES

Open General Export Licence dated 10 October 1978 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State, in exercise of powers conferred by Article 3 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1978 [1], hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom to any destination in Austria, Finland, Norway, Portugal or Sweden of the iron and steel products falling within Group A of Part I of Schedule 1 to the said Order specified in the Schedule hereto, provided that, where the exporter is the person or one of the persons by whom the products were produced or an agent for such a person.

1 a there is a proper certificate of conformity to the satisfaction of the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the place of export accompanying the goods in accordance with Decision 3003/77/ECSC [2] stating that the invoice prices conform to the minimum prices fixed by the Commission of the European Communities under Decision 3000/77/ECSC[3] and
b the prices stated in the certificate of conformity accord with the invoiced prices and
c the weights.

2 a deposit has been lodged at the time of exportation to the satisfaction of the proper officer of Customs and Excise equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of the goods calculated on the basis of the minimum prices applicable to the tonnages actually exported as a temporary security as required by Decision 1525/78/ECSC [4], as amended by Decision 2292/78/ECSC [5] for any fine liable to be imposed under Article 64 of the ECSC Treaty.

The Open General Export Licence dated 6 July 1978 is hereby revoked.

This licence shall come into operation on 11 October 1978.

[1] SI 1978/796
[2] *OJ* L352, 31 December 1977, page 11.
[3] *OJ* L352, 31 December 1977, page 1.
[4] *OJ* L178, 1 July 1978, Page 90.
[5] *OJ* L275, 30 September 1978, page 90.

Schedule

Tariff heading	Description of goods
ex 73.08	Iron or steel coils, other than those less than 600 mm in width.
ex 73.10	Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, other than hollow mining drill steel.
ex 73.11	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, other than U, I or H sections of a height of 80 mm or more and other than sheet piling.

Fish stocks of great concern – Silkin

Conservation of fish stocks around Northern Ireland was of particular concern, agriculture and fisheries minister John Silkin said at the end of his tour of Northern Ireland on 13 October.

He gave as an example the Mourne herring stocks. When they came under threat recently the government took emergency measures to ban herring fishing in the area. But in view of the exceptional social and economic problems of the local fishing community the government decided to give it a short breathing space by means of a limited derogation to enable the skiff fishermen to catch up to 400 tonnes of herring within half a mile of part of the coast of County Down, despite the general closure of the Mourne fishery.

Mr Silkin said he took very seriously the need to uphold Northern Ireland interests in Brussels. He cited as evidence those EEC schemes operating in Northern Ireland. These included the meat industry employment scheme which safeguarded jobs in the meat processing industry; the special aid to Northern Ireland milk producers which enabled the Northern Ireland price to be close to the level in Great Britain; and the feed price allowance for pigs, eggs and broilers which helped to compensate for high feed prices in Northern Ireland. Further, he added, there was the agreement of the council of ministers to make available 8 million units of account (about £5 million) for cross border arterial drainage.

ECSC lends £13m for NCB projects

The European commission has approved a loan of £13 million to Britain's National Coal Board under article 54 of the ECSC treaty.

Thirteen projects

This loan will help to finance 13 projects. It will be made available in phase with progress on the projects on terms which will reflect the going rate at the time.

Tariff quotas 1978 – exhaustions

The following UK tariff quota for imports of paper and board and printed products from individual Efta countries and Finland (see *Trade and Industry*, 16 December 1977) has also been exhausted:

UK tariff heading	Country of origin	HM Customs serial no. (Part 11 of the UK tariff)
ex 48.01 CII	Portugal	2044

Ferrochromium anti-dumping procedure ends

As a result of undertakings acceptable to the commission given by the South African and Swedish exporters of ferrochromium, the council has approved a commission proposal to terminate the anti-dumping/anti-subsidies procedure announced against the exporters on 13 April.

Proposed suspensions of the CCT

The Department of Trade is considering applications for new suspensions of the common customs tariff (CCT) on the materials in the table (above) on the grounds that they are not available from within the European Economic Community. The applications relate to the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980.

If any UK companies are already manufacturing these goods (or like or competing goods) or expect shortly to be in production, so that their interests would be adversely affected by a suspension of the CCT, they should notify the Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 3576. Information should reach the department not later than 3 November 1978.

28.24
Cobalt oxides and hydroxides

39.02 C|b
Transparent polyethylene film of a specific gravity not less than 0.925 and average thickness of not less than 0.015 mm and not more than 0.0200 mm

GSP: restoration of normal duties

Trade and Industry, 2 June, 7 July, 28 July, 18 August and 29 September gave details of GSP tariff quotas exhausted and GSP ceilings reached up to 5 September. HM Customs has stated that the position on the restoration of normal duties at 24 September is as follows:

I Tariff quotas and special ceilings

Tariff heading/Description of goods		Customs quota reference	Date UK quota share exhausted	Community butoir or where applicable UK maximum cumulative amount (m.a.) reached: duty re-imposed
53.07	Yarn of combed sheep or lambs' wool	6135	22.9.78	
55.05	Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale:			
BII	measuring per single yarn per kg – 14 000 m or less	6216		14.9.78 Brazil
55.09 B	Other woven fabrics of cotton: other	6313		22.9.78 South Korea
56.07 B	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres: of regenerated textile fibre	6372		19.9.78 Thailand
60.02	Gloves, mittens, mitts, etc	6631		19.9.78 Malaysia
60.03	Stockings, understockings, etc, of synthetic textile fibres	6666		15.9.78 South Korea
60.05	Outergarments, etc, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised	6712	20.9.78	
61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments	6798		22.9.78 India
61.05	Handkerchiefs	6844		22.9.78 India
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines, etc:			
A	sound recorders or reproducers	5032		22.9.78 South Korea

II Ceilings

Tariff heading/Description of goods		Date of restoration of duties	
		From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
50.09	Woven fabrics of silk		24.9.78 Brazil
73.11	Angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, etc		
A	Angles, shapes and sections		
II	Not further worked than forged		
III	Not further worked than cold formed or cold finished		24.9.78 Romania
IV	Clad or surface worked, etc		
a)	Not further worked than clad		
2	Cold formed, cold finished		
b)	Other		
83.01	Locks and padlocks, etc		24.9.78 Hong Kong

New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations and directive which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Animal feedingstuffs. Regulation (EEC) 2286/78 amending article 6(2) of regulation (EEC) 1526/78 laying down detailed rules for the application of the special measures for peas and field beans used in the feeding of animals (*Official Journal* L275, 30 September 1978).

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 2289/78 fixing the amounts by which import charges on beef and veal originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific states are to be reduced (*Official Journal* L275, 30 September 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 2331/78 derogating from the conditions for designating intervention centres in the beef sector (*Official Journal* L281, 6 October 1978).

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 2290/78 laying down detailed rules for the application of the special measures for castor seeds (*Official Journal* L275, 30 September 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 2308/78 determining for the marketing year 1978/79 the most representative period for the sale of community castor seeds (*Official Journal* L278, 3 October 1978).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 2291/78 amending regulation (EEC) 1901/78 as regards butter used in Italy (*Official Journal* L275, 30 September 1978).

Corrigenda. The *Official Journal* L280, 5 October 1978, contains the following correction to regulation (EEC) 1901/78 (published in the *Official Journal* L216, 5 August 1978) on the sale of butter at a reduced price during the 1978/79 milk year for direct consumption in the community.

Page 44, title 1, article 1(1), formula B, (b), after the reference to regulation (EEC) 985/68, read:

'and which on the date of the application referred to in Article 6(2) has been stored under contract for at least four months.'

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 2309/78 amending regulation (EEC) 1613/71 laying down detailed rules for fixing cif prices and levies on rice and broken rice and the corrective amounts relating thereto (*Official Journal* L278, 3 October 1978).

Agricultural plant species and vegetable seeds. Directive 78/816/EEC amending directive 66/403/EEC on the marketing of seed potatoes (*Official Journal* L281, 6 October 1978).

Imports from non-member states

The *Official Journal* L281, 6 October 1978, contains the texts of the following decisions which authorise the relevant member state to refuse entry to the specified goods:

Decision 78/817/EEC authorising Italy not to apply community treatment to woven fabrics of flax, falling within heading ex 54.05 of the common customs tariff, originating in Hungary and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 78/818/EEC authorising Ireland not to apply community treatment to outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised; outer garments and clothing accessories; jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs; twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, falling within subheading ex 60.05 A of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 60.05-01, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36, 37, 38), originating in Macao and in free circulation in the other member states.

Use of EUR 2

In the article on the use of custom's form EUR 2 (*Trade and Industry*, 8 September, page 544) the figure given as £650 should read £630.

Overseas trade news

More Italian and French road haulage permits

More Italian and French road haulage permits are available to British Road hauliers in 1979, the Department of Transport announced on 10 October.

The 1978 quota for Italy was originally established at 5950 journeys but recent negotiations raised this figure to 6450. For 1979 there will be a further increase, bringing the total to 7000 journeys. This represents an increase of some 50 per cent on the quota at this time last year.

The negotiations on the French quota were less satisfactory, says the department. For 1979 the French delegation was not prepared to increase the general quota by more than about 6 per cent, citing as one of the main reasons the substantial use of forged permits by British hauliers in France during the last 12 months. This quota will only be increased from its 1978 figure of 41 000 to 43 500 journeys. The co-operation quota, under which extra permits are provided to British hauliers who supply backloads to French vehicles, will be raised by over 25 per cent from 9500 to 13 000.

The additional Italian and French permits for 1979 will be allocated as follows:

Existing operators

Italy: Operators with an existing allocation of Italian general quota permits will be entitled to the following increases: Existing allocation up to 10, 2 extra permits; existing allocation 11 to 30, 4 extra permits; existing allocation 31 to 50, 7 extra permits; existing allocation over 50, 9 extra permits.

French permits will be provided for the journeys through France.

France: Because of the small increase in the general quota and the need to provide transit permits for the journeys to Italy, it will not be possible to increase existing French general quota allocations except in cases where a French co-operation quota user has a very small general allocation, when it will be raised to 12.

The substantial increase in the French co-operation quota means that in practice there will continue to be no restriction on the number of permits available by this means: operators in need of additional permits are therefore urged to take full advantage of this scheme, full details of which are available from the International Road Freight Office (Irfo) at 36 Low Friar Street, Newcastle 1.

Operators without an Italian or French allocation

Part of the increases for both Italy and France have been reserved for operators who do not at present have an allocation of general quota permits. Further details will be announced soon.

No applications are necessary for either Italy or France, and hauliers are asked not to approach Irfo since this will slow down the work of notification.

Varley meets China's foreign minister

Pictured with Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley (left) is Huang Hua, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was in London from 11 to 14 October, at the invitation of foreign secretary David Owen. Mr Huang had talks with Dr Owen and also with Prime Minister James Callaghan on international and bilateral matters. He also met other ministers and industrialists. Mr Huang invited both Mr Callaghan and Dr Owen to visit China next year.

New £20m aid loan for Ghana

In a letter from Prime Minister James Callaghan to Lt General F. W. K. Akuffo, Ghana's head of state, Britain has offered a new aid loan of £20 million.

The first £5 million of the loan will be made available immediately for the import from Britain of essential spare parts and raw materials to improve the country's transport system and to help vital industries achieve full production.

Final details of the sectors in which the loan is to be used are yet to be finalised with the Ghanaian government by a team from Britain's Ministry of Overseas Development.

General guidelines already agreed include assistance to the state railways and ports authorities, in particular to help speed up the handling of foreign currency earning exports and the import of essential items for industry; and the provision and maintenance of the transport systems of the state organisations involved in the production and export of cocoa.

The loan will be interest-free, repayable over 25 years, but with no repayments due for the first seven years.

British pavilion at 1979 Budapest fair

One of the major events in the Hungarian exhibition calendar is the Budapest international spring fair. The 1979 fair, to be held from 23 to 31 May, will again feature a British pavilion. This is one of the best established annual trade fairs in eastern Europe and one at which the Department of Trade has officially arranged British participation since 1964.

Trade secretary Edmund Dell visited Hungary in July and it is hoped that his visit has stimulated an increased interest in British products. The spring fair presents a good opportunity to take advantage of the favourable relations which exist between the two countries.

Product areas

The product areas covered by the fair will be as follows: construction and building machinery, office machinery, metallurgy and metalworking, the vehicle industry, general engineering, laboratory equipment, telecommunications equipment, data processing and computers, copying machines and other business machines, energy equipment, and materials handling equipment. Companies wishing to exhibit must ensure their products are in line with the above themes.

Details: Howard Giles, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Room 111, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7213.

High demand for space expected at Poznan

As in previous years, the Department of Trade will organise a British pavilion at the Poznan international trade fair to be held from 10 to 19 June next year. The Poznan fair is the largest annual event of its kind in eastern Europe and the focal point each year for representatives from Polish industry to meet suppliers from abroad. The event therefore provides a useful method of making and maintaining contacts within the Polish buying organisations.

British exhibitors will again be housed in the new British pavilion, opened in 1977, which provides the most up-to-date facilities and accommodation available at the fair. Demand for space is expected to be extremely high.

The final date for the return of applications is 24 November. Details and application forms are available from B. G. Rice, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7246.

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TI 20/10

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Nottingham mission to Colombia and Venezuela

Colombia and Venezuela are the targets for an outward mission of the Export Association of Nottingham. The mission will leave London on 4 March 1979 and return on 21 March.

It is the association's second mission to Venezuela. The earlier mission, in November 1977, reported that there were tremendous opportunities for British exporters especially in the capital equipment field and also a big market for consumer goods of all kinds. On the consumer side the association says the local markets orient themselves to a Christmas peak buying period, consequently the main ordering time is in the spring. Ten days will be allowed in Venezuela.

First visit
This is the association's first visit to Colombia which, it says, is a country of enormous potential and a good market for British goods, particularly capital equipment. Combining Colombia with Venezuela gives an excellent opportunity for studying the market.

Further details can be obtained from Mrs B. A. Paling, Export Association of Nottingham, 9 Grannis Drive, Aspley, Nottingham, tel. 0602 293360.

Investing in Malta: booklet published

The Maltese Development Corporation, established in 1967 to promote investment in the island, has recently published an up-to-date booklet on foreign industrial investment in Malta entitled 'Malta – where investment pays'. The Development Corporation can provide information on incentives offered, available facilities, sites, etc, as well as giving any follow-up assistance that might be necessary.

Copies available
The booklet is available from the Development Corporation's UK office at 24 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4DJ, tel. 01-930 0894/5.

Inward mission member appointed minister

Dr El Hifnawi (right) being congratulated by Sir Peter Preston, permanent secretary at Britain's overseas development ministry, on his appointment as Minister of Housing in the recently-formed Egyptian government. Looking on is Mr K. Cook of the Building Centre. Dr El Hifnawi was in the UK as a member of an inward mission sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board.

Export control to be imposed on frequency changers

The government is to impose export licensing control on certain types of frequency changers, with effect from 9 November, under the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1978 (Amendment no. 3) Order 1978 made on 19 October.

The measure is designed to control the export of frequency changers which can have applications in certain nuclear plants while at the same time avoiding, as far as possible, control over frequency changers widely used in synthetic fibre manufacture and other industrial processes.

The term frequency changer as defined in the amending order will cover all equipment with a multi-phase electrical power output within the range 600 to 2000 Hz. Such equipment may also be known by the terms inverter, converter, generator, or amplifier. All types of equipment with a single-phase output are excluded from the definition.

Extension of existing controls
The Export of Goods (Control) Order 1978 (Amendment no. 3) Order 1978 additionally corrects a minor discrepancy between the requirement of UN security council resolution 418 of 1977, which imposed an arms embargo on South Africa, and the full extent of UK control under group 1 of the 1978 control order. In all important respects specialised parts and components of arms, military, and para-military police equipment are already individually under control; this amendment applies the order generally to the export of all such specialised parts and components to South Africa and Namibia.

The Export of Goods (Control) Order 1978 (Amendment no. 3) Order 1978 also ensures that all machines capable of the manufacture of semi-conductor devices are brought under export licensing control. Most such machines are already under control but not all. The addition is made in order to comply with the UK's international obligations to control certain items for security reasons.

Copies of the order will be available shortly from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London and branches, or by post from PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Until printed copies are available, copies of the order in draft form may be obtained from Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, Room 648, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith St, London SW1P 3DB.

Inquiries and applications for export licences should be addressed to Export Licensing Branch at the address given above.

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1710: importing restricted textiles from Taiwan in 1979

As announced in notice to importers 1697 (*Trade and Industry*, 11 August 1978), the UK has agreed to allow the Taiwan Textile Federation to administer the 1979 quotas for restricted textile goods originating in Taiwan. The licensing arrangements for such goods shipped from Taiwan on or after 1 January 1979 are set out below.

Coverage of restrictions
Definitive details of 1979 quota coverage and levels are not yet available, but on the basis of current information the existing coverage should continue, ie quota categories 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14A, 14B, 15A, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30A, 33, 37, 67, 71, 74, 75, 81, 91, 97, 110, 111 and 112, as set out in notice to importers 1674 (*Trade and Industry*, 14 April 1978), and categories N1 to N8, as set out in notice to importers 1661 (*Trade and Industry*, 10 February 1978). However, category N3 (sportswear) will be discontinued in 1979, as most items of sportswear are now classified according to the particular type of garment (ie trousers, anoraks, etc); traders wishing to import such goods should therefore make arrangements to do so under the appropriate quota category.

Licensing arrangements
Traders wishing to import restricted textile goods originating in Taiwan and shipped on or after 1 January 1979 should obtain from their supplier a valid 1979 export certificate, in the form set out in the annex, issued by the Taiwan Textile Federation. The export certificate should be submitted, together with a completed form ILB/A, to Import Licensing Branch, which will issue import licences up to the relevant quota limit.

Imports for re-export
Imports of restricted textile goods will not be set off against the quotas if they are re-exported in the same state or after limited processing. The general import licensing arrangements for restricted textiles re-exported from the UK are set out in notice to importers 1441.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 311.

Annex
Export certificate (textile products)
1 Exporter (name, full address, country)

Continues on page 122

UK-Holland

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2 No.
3 Quota year
4 Category number
5 Consignee (name, full address, country)
6 Country of origin
7 Country of destination
8 Place and date of shipment – means of transport
9 Supplementary details
10 Marks and numbers – number and kind of packages – description of goods
11 Quantity [1]
12 Fob value [2]
13 Certification by the competent authority:
I, the undersigned, certify that the goods described above have been charged against the quantitative limit established for the year shown in box no. 3 in respect of the category shown in box no. 4 by the provisions regulating trade in textile products with the European Economic Community.
At .....on .....
(Signature) (Stamp)
14 Competent authority (name, full address, country)
Taiwan Textile Federation, 2nd Floor, The First Insurance Building, 54 Chung Hsiao E. Road, Section 1, Taipei, Taiwan.

[1] Show net weight (kg) and also quantity in the unit prescribed for category where other than net weight. [2] In the currency of the sale contract.

1711: imports of certain trousers from India

As already announced, under the terms of the EEC-India textile agreement, the EEC has negotiated with India a restriction on imports into the UK of certain woven trousers falling within tariff heading 61.01 and 61.02 and originating in India.

Pending enactment of community legislation, the provisions of the arrangement are being operated de facto as set out below. The trousers affected and the quota established for such goods exported from India in 1978 are as follows:

Category/Tariff heading/ Description of goods	Quantity
6/ex 61.01 Men's and boys' woven trousers, breeches and shorts of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of textile fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12* **6/ex 6102.** Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) woven trousers and slacks, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair, *other than garments of textile fabric of heading 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12*	110 000 pairs

Imports of these trousers from India were already subject to UK surveillance licensing. Current surveillance licences issued under these arrangements were revoked with effect from 18 October 1978.

Licensing arrangements
The Indian authorities will administer the quota by issuing to their exporters export certificates endorsed to the effect that the consignments have been debited against the agreed ceiling for exports to the UK. These certificates should be submitted by UK importers, in support of a completed form ILB/A, to Import Licensing Branch, which will issue import licences up to the quota limit.

Goods in transit
The Indian authorities will issue duly endorsed export certificates for these newly restricted goods for consignments exported from India on or after 18 October 1978. Goods in transit to the UK on or before 17 October will be licensed without the requirement for an export certificate to be produced, provided that satisfactory evidence (ie bill of lading or airway bill) of the date of shipment of the goods is supplied to Import Licensing Branch in support of a completed form ILB/A; applications for such goods should be sent to reach Import Licensing Branch not later than 3 November.

Imports for re-export
Imports of restricted textiles will not be set off against the quotas if they are re-exported in the same state or after limited processing.

The general import licensing arrangements for restricted textiles re-exported from the UK are set out in NTI 1441.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 367.

1712: iron and steel products from the Republic of Korea

Notice to importers 1696, *Trade and Industry*, 11 August, set out the surveillance licensing arrangements for iron and steel products covered by the anti-crisis plan for the European community's iron and steel industry.

The EEC commission has now concluded an agreement with the Republic of Korea on the volume and price of exports to the community in 1978. The Republic of Korea should, therefore, be added to the list of countries in annex 1 to NTI 1696 and the licensing arrangements set out in that notice which apply to products originating in those countries listed in annex 1 now, therefore, also apply to the Republic of Korea.

JAPAN

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G. INOUYE, Managing Director
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ECGD cover for overseas fairs

As a supplement to the ordinary insurance policy exporters have with Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD), cover is available for goods exhibited at fairs overseas against the rather special risks involved.

The standard cover includes sales at overseas fairs
Sales made at overseas fairs are covered under the standard ECGD policy against eventualities of loss, such as the insolvency of the buyer or his default, or exchange difficulties preventing transfer of payment from the buyer's country.

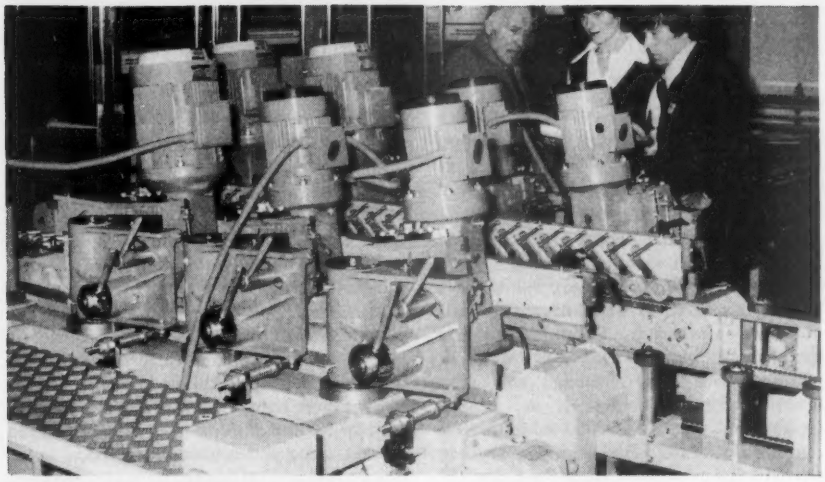
Special cover
Under a special policy supplementary to an exporter's main policy, ECGD can cover also the risks of loss arising while the goods are being exhibited or are on their way to be exhibited.
The risks covered are loss caused by destruction or damage resulting from war (including 'civil war, hostilities, rebellion and insurrection') occurring in the country where the goods are being exhibited or in a country through which the goods are travelling on their way to be exhibited,
or war between any of the countries involved,
or the requisition or confiscation of the goods in these countries,
or any measure or decision in the country where the goods are exhibited which prevents their re-export to the UK.
For more information about this special cover, get in touch with the nearest regional office of ECGD.

ECGD's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2. There are regional offices in:

Central London 01-437 2292 **North London** 01-808 4570 **South London** 01-686 9921 **Belfast** Belfast 31743 **Birmingham** 021-233 1771 **Bristol** Bristol 299971 **Cambridge** Cambridge 68801 **Glasgow** 041-332 8707 **Leeds** Leeds 450631 **Manchester** 061-228 3621.

Overseas trade exhibitions

Unexpected orders give a fillip to Düsseldorf fair



From M. Crook, British consulate-general, Düsseldorf

The 13 British exhibitors on the joint venture at 'Glas '78', the fifth international fair for industry, trade and handicraft, held in Düsseldorf from 28 September to 1 October, were all more than satisfied with the results.

Orders taken

Although not expecting to take firm orders during the exhibition, a number of firms did so. Sheppee Engineering received an order from a German bottle maker for a Speadline loader worth £6,500 and King Taudevin and Gregson sold a mould polishing machine.

Planters Powergrind took orders on its stand for more than £70,000 and first-timer John Rouse (Glass Machinery) sold a double grinding machine worth £12,500 and was confident that a further three orders would be confirmed shortly.

Serious inquiries

Other British firms had serious inquiries to follow-up and two exhibitors seeking agents in the federal republic also discussed agency arrangements with companies from France, Sweden, Denmark and the Benelux countries.

All in all 'Glas '78' was a very successful exhibition, visited by potential customers from many parts of the world. The British contingent expressed its keenness to exhibit at the next event in two years' time.

Problems, but pleasure finally

From M. L. Connor, British embassy, Tehran

In spite of the internal situation in Iran and the imposition of martial law, the sixth Tehran international trade fair was opened on schedule by the Shah on 19 September, underlining the great importance Iran attaches to this major event in the commercial calendar.

Twenty-five British companies had stands in the British pavilion, which occupied part of one of the major exhibition halls. In addition six other British firms were represented, either exhibiting independently or in conjunction with their Iranian joint-venture partners.

A wide range of goods was displayed, with electrical generating equipment and consumer goods proving particularly successful. As usual, it was the working demonstrations – Bone Craven's Topformer TC 140, Lansing Bagnall's pallet transporter and Rotostock's pipe threading kit – which attracted most attention.

A British national day was held on 26 September, attended by Hossein Ma'adi, deputy minister of commerce, and the British ambassador, Sir Anthony Parsons. After the national day ceremony, the ambassador accompanied the minister on a tour of the British pavilion.

After a slow start, because of restrictions on entry to the fair, the attendance improved and most of the British exhibitors were pleased with the results when the fair closed on 1 October.

State of the market cuts attendance

From J. Richards, British consulate general, Melbourne

Industrial trouble on the wharves of the port of Melbourne prevented delivery of a number of exhibits, but 13 British companies and one Australian agent representing a further 19 British companies participated in Hospmedex '78 at Melbourne from 14 to 19 September.

The joint venture was organised by the British Health-Care Export Council and the British Overseas Trade Board. It was the only national group from overseas.

The exhibition was held in conjunction with the 1978 national congress of the Australian Hospital Association.

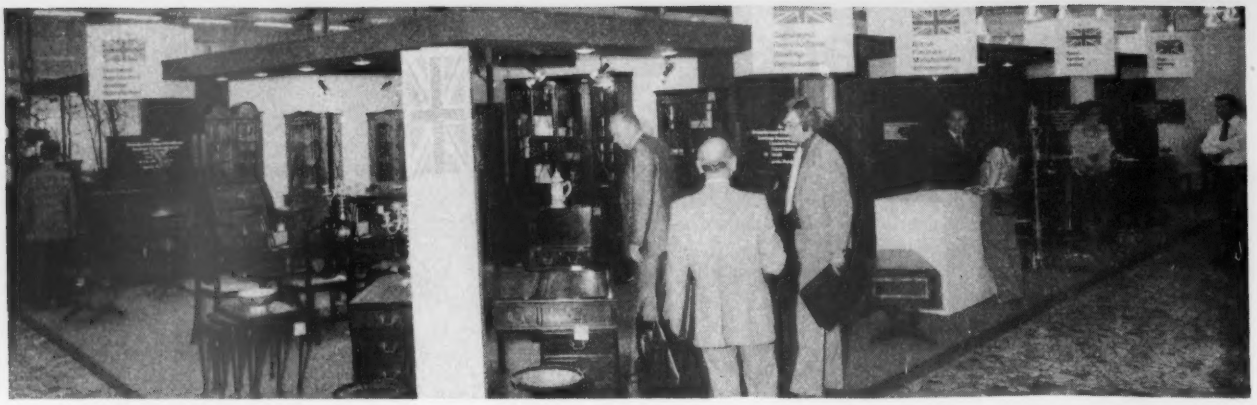
Attendance proved to be lower than previous years, reflecting the temporary depressed state of the medical equipment market, largely caused by budgetary cut-backs. Australia, however, remains a valuable market which has always maintained a high standard of sophistication. The quality of the stands was particularly good and most British exhibitors were well satisfied with business that ran to six figures with indications of further business to come. Rehabilitation equipment particularly was in demand.

Products on display in the British stands included castors and wheels for hospital beds and trolleys, manual and electrically-powered wheelchairs, surgical dressings and medical and surgical plastic products.

On show for the first time in Australia was a selection of ultrasound apparatus from GEC Medical Equipment. Days Medical Aids displayed its latest range of folding aids. EMI Medical included its latest real-time scanner, the Emisonic 4500 system. Specialised Laboratory Equipment showed its new series 100 and 180 EEG machines, while Mecanaids exhibited, among other aids for the disabled, its successful pool lift.

Although a comparatively small venture in a distant market, the British stand gave a

Martin Corby of Newton Aids demonstrates the ultra-lightweight manual wheelchair to Mr J. W. Nicholas, British consul-general in Melbourne.



favourable impression with a simple and effective design to the shell scheme; and the BHEC and exhibitors achieved good results in spite of initial difficulties.

The next Hospmedex is planned to take place in Sydney in 1981.

Growing potential in German garden market

From H. Mock, British embassy, Bonn

Most of those taking part in the sixth international garden trade fair at Cologne from 1 to 3 October reported good business results.

Trade visitors numbered 26 000 and 8000 of these came from 57 countries. They were able to choose from a wide range of products suitable not only for the private but also for professional gardeners.

The British horticultural equipment industry once again supplied the largest contingent of foreign exhibitors. With 47 firms, the British joint-venture stand organised by Gardenex and the British Overseas Trade Board was the largest ever in the Cologne garden trade fair.

On the whole British firms were highly satisfied with their participation. Approximately 50 per cent of the exhibitors were able to quote a figure for firm orders received during the fair. This totalled £2.5 million. Exhibitors also had something in the region of 3000 inquiries predominantly from European buyers but also from the United Sates, Japan, Iceland, Canada, Kenya, Australia and the Near East.

A number of British firms, especially newcomers to the fair, had many asking for their agencies; many used the opportunity to meet their distributors from all over the world, and to establish new contacts with buyers. The quality of buyers was of a high standard and British companies described business done at this fair and trade visitors' frequency as more lively than in previous years.

There are at present 12.7 million garden owners in the Federal Republic, and it is estimated that this figure will grow annually by another 300 000. There should be good potential for good quality horticultural equipment of all types. In spite of the bad weather conditions during this summer, the average turnover growth rate of German manufacturers is estimated to be 10 per cent which is well above average growth rate of the whole federal German industry. The seventh international garden trade fair in Cologne will take place from 23 to 25 September 1979.

British furniture does well in Milan

From G. Groppi, British consulate general, Milan

Fourteen British companies, sponsored by the British Furniture Manufacturers Federation Association and the British Overseas Trade Board, took part in a joint venture at the seventh international furniture exhibition in Milan from 22 to 27 September. The exhibition was opened by Gaetano Stammati, Minister of Public Works.

The UK was one of 18 foreign participants including, for the first time, the People's Republic of China. Over 2000 exhibitors – 71 from abroad, mostly from Europe – occupied over 110 000 m². The United Kingdom followed Spain and West Germany in the number of exhibitors. Some 115 000 businessmen from 120 different countries visited the show.

The layout of British exhibits was impressive in quality and quantity. They were subdivided into two groups – reproduction furniture in pavilion 42 and modern furniture in pavilion 21. Stands were of a high standard and well-situated.

British exhibitors were satisfied with business accomplished and with inquiries from a large number of buyers from Italy and, especially, from the United States and the Middle East.

Italy, and in particular Milan, has recently become an important meeting point for foreign buyers in this field. Although in the internal market there is great competitiveness between Italian manufacturers, the present Italian market trend is towards the classical style. British furniture manufacturers are renowned in Italy for their reproduction furniture but in this exhibition modern features also attracted a great deal of interest.

The joint venture was undoubtedly a success in spite of local and foreign competition and would be well worth repeating in future exhibitions in Italy.

Consumer computing attraction at Sicob

From Helen Taylor, British embassy, Paris

New developments in the computing field which bring the computer-age within reach of the consumer were the main attractions at the twenty-ninth international exhibition of business machines and office equipment (Sicob).

The exhibition – held in Paris from 20 to 29 September at the Centre National des Industries et des Techniques, La Défense – attracted a great deal of interest from the French press and public, as well as from professional buyers.

The exhibition was a challenge for British industry since the United States dominates production, while the local customer, given the choice, prefers to buy French. But a select number of British companies was present, six of whom formed a joint venture sponsored by the British Equipment Trade Association and British Overseas Trade Board. In the computing section these included Data Recording Equipment Ltd, established in France for three years, exhibiting to make its range of computer peripherals more widely known to French computer manufacturers. The company was satisfied with the interest shown in its products, in particular its double and single-sided diskette drives. Ferranti Cetec Graphics Ltd, exhibiting interactive graphics systems, was also pleased with the inquiries about its digitiser, a piece of equipment for use in industrial design that has no equivalent in France. Shannon expected to be able to appoint a wider network of distributors for its range of products, which included systems of filing and microfilm storage.

Two companies in the joint venture exhibited in the office furniture section, where they were able to profit from the uplift in the French market over the past months. Arenson International made sales internationally with a range of furniture designed originally for the United States market. Antocks Lairn was also pleased with a wide spread of serious inquiries it received, in particular for its office chairs, which included a posture chair for secretaries and Tipster chairs for executive conference rooms.

The sixth British joint-venture exhibitor, IPC Business Press Ltd, was also well-satisfied with the interest shown in its specialist publications, such as *Computer Weekly*.

Overseas trade
export services

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

New TriStars to boost BA's Mid-East cargo flights

The first of a fleet of new, long-range passenger TriStars that will transform British Airways' cargo services to the Middle East was rolled out on 12 October. The first two aircraft will be delivered next April for service in May.

The TriStar Dash 500 is designed as a successor to the 707 and VC10 – but has significantly greater freight capacity.

First destination for the Dash 500s will be daily flights to Tehran, one of the fastest-growing freight routes on the airline's network, and to Jeddah in Saudi Arabia, which has shared the phenomenal boom in Middle East cargo.

The Dash 500 will be capable of carrying up to 19 LD3 freight and baggage containers and 500 cu ft of loose cargo as well as a full passenger load to all these destinations.

This will give about 8 tonnes of freight a flight – a significant improvement, says BA Cargo, both on the narrow-bodied VC10, which cannot carry containers, and on the existing Dash One TriStars on Middle East routes.

Although the Dash One has container capacity, it is operating close to the limit of its range in the Middle East, and freight loads often have to be cut back to carry more fuel.

BA is also ordering two more long-range Rolls-Royce-engined Boeing 747s. Seven are already in service, giving full cargo loads for the first time on long routes like Johannesburg and Los Angeles.

The two further orders, the ninth and tenth aircraft, will be delivered in spring 1980 and will be fitted with a further uprated RB211 engine giving an extra 1500 lb of thrust.

Further information: circle 202

Lep's groupage to Corsica

Lep Transport, in association with its agents in Lyon, Société Lyonnaise des Messageries Nationales, now offers a weekly road trailer groupage service from Lyon to Corsica, serving Ajaccio and Bastia.

The service links with Lep's London–Lyon groupage trailer loading on Friday of each week. Overall transit time UK to Corsica is estimated to be 10 days.

Further information: circle 203

'Wotan' docks at Ipswich on inaugural run

On 9 October, MV *Wotan* docked at the port of Ipswich on the first leg of its Hamburg-Ipswich-Israel maiden voyage.

At Ipswich the vessel loaded 850 tonnes of containers and general cargo bound for Israel.

Wotan is jointly owned by Fredrich Beutelrock KG and CIS Lines, whose British agents, Municourt, arranged for the cargo on this maiden voyage. The ship is the first of four to be put into service over this route between now and June 1979.

These vessels are replacing chartered tonnage previously used by CIS on the Israel route and by the time all are in service, the carrying capacity of the fleet will have been increased by a quarter.

Further information: circle 204

International Express moves after fire

Following a fire which destroyed International Express's St Pancras premises, export freight reception facilities for the company's groupage and full load services to Cyprus and Malta have been transferred to other depots in central London and Essex.

Personnel have moved to International Express's Knightsbridge office and the company's Brentwood headquarters to maintain continuity of service. Domestic transport collection facilities remain unaffected.

Antiques transferred

International Express's subsidiary company specialising in antiques and fine arts, Vannic International, has transferred operations to an adjacent depot in central London with staff based at Silver City House, Knightsbridge.

Further information: circle 205

BFI adds new vessel to Nigeria service

The 114 trailer-capacity ro-ro vessel *Admiral Nigeria* has now joined her sister ship *Admiral Atlantic* in the Europe-UK-Nigeria services operated by BFI West Africa Lines Ltd.

The two ships represent an increase in capacity for BFI West Africa Lines, which has previously operated smaller tonnage in its fortnightly ferry services to Nigeria. Loading ports for the service are Sheerness, Hamburg, Bremerhaven, Antwerp and Le Havre, discharging at Lagos.

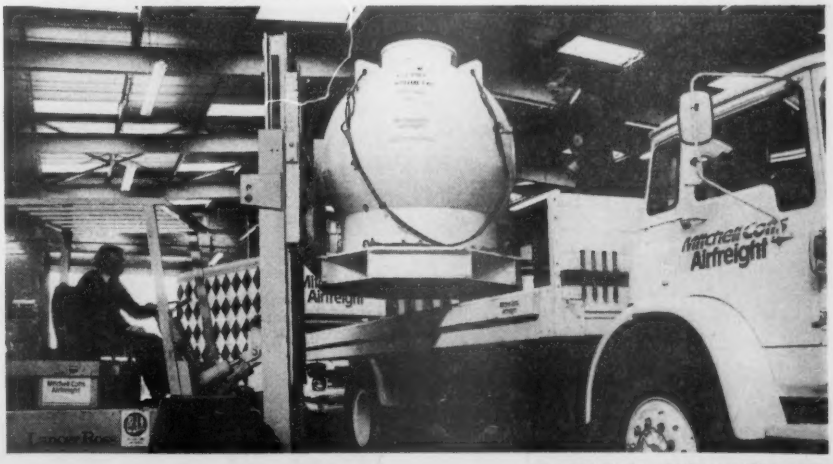
Now operating some 650 trailers and containers in support of its shipping operation, BFI West Africa Lines has over three years of ro-ro operating experience in the Nigerian trade.

Further information: circle 206

Mitchell Cotts returns the empties

Returning the empties turned into an unusual freighting operation when Mitchell Cotts Airfreight shipped out to the United States an empty 4.5 ton 'flask' from Radiochemical Centre at Amersham, Bucks. The flask, bound for Savannah, Georgia, via New York, on board a Seaboard 747, had been used to deliver a radioactive isotope from Du Pont de Nemours in the United States to Amersham.

Further information: circle 207



Building big business overseas

With its related professions and suppliers, the British construction industry earned about £2,600 million overseas in 1977-78, an increase of around £440 million on the previous year. Consulting engineers, architects and surveyors contributed £380 million, and export sales of building materials, plant and machinery £1,800 million, while most of the balance came from British contractors working abroad, and from their overseas branches and subsidiaries. This article by the Department of the Environment looks at some of the latest projects won by British contractors overseas.

British contractors carried out overseas work worth £1,609 million in 1977-78, £330 million up on the previous year. At the end of March this year, they had over £2,300 million of work in hand and had won in 12 months new overseas contracts worth £1,922 million at today's prices in over 100 countries. The figure, which includes contracts awarded to firms' overseas branches and subsidiaries, was £219 million higher than in the previous year and was achieved against a background of increasing competition and protectionism.

The Middle East remains the most important market for British contractors working overseas (see table opposite) and accounted for over half of all new contracts won, £1,026 million in 1977-78; a considerable proportion of them were in the United Arab Emirates.

In Europe, contracts more than trebled, reaching £272 million in 1977/78 and, following the considerable headway made in the Americas in 1976-77, new contracts in 1977-78 were sustained at the level of £139 million.

New contracts in Africa increased to £543 million in 1977-78 compared with £362 million a year earlier, but the value of new contracts in Asia fell.

The number of firms working abroad remained at about 100, and 14 of these won contracts for the first time, but the share of the total value of contracts in 1977-78 from outside the top 20 was 7 per cent compared with 8[1] per cent last year.

Middle East

A £225 million contract from the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Defence and Aviation was awarded to Laing Wimpey Alireza for further work at the civil airport of Abha. Civil engineering works valued at £17 million and building totalling £5.5 million will include the extension of the main runway by 300 m, the construction of a 3500 m taxiway, highspeed turn-off area, blast pad, and associated works. The building works include extending the power station and installing two 500 kVA generators, providing the housing for a radio transmission station and constructing a maintenance building for Saudi Arabian Airlines. Security floodlighting, extension of water supplies and treatment plant and the boring of two deep-water wells are part of the 20-month contract.

Laing Wimpey Alireza has also won a £14.5 million contract from the United States' corps of engineers for the provision, erection and furnishing of 200 prefabricated houses for personnel involved in the development of the King Khalid Military City at Al Batin, Saudi Arabia. The houses will be built by a Japanese subsidiary of the United States' General Electric Company, and will be shipped to the port of Ras al Mishab and transported to the remote desert site by the corps of engineers. In addition to the general management of the project, Laing Wimpey Alireza is responsible for offloading at site, construction of the project infrastructure, foundations, home erection and furnishings.

Also in Saudi Arabia, Costain International has been awarded a contract by Marine Transport International to construct a container terminal at the Islamic Port of Jeddah. This is a turnkey project, which includes the preparation of 120 000 m² of ground using Stelcon paving rafts behind an existing berth, together with the construction and provision of security fencing, crane rails, maintenance workshops, flood lighting and ancilliary buildings.

At Qurum, near Muscat, Tarmac International has won a £3.5 million contract to install services to the Oman Research Centre. Work includes a water distribution system, a sewerage system, including sewage treatment works, sub-stations and electricity distribution, culverts and road works.

[1] The figure for the year 1976-77 was incorrectly quoted as 30 per cent in the *Trade and Industry* article on 4 November 1977.

Apartments being built on the Dubai International Trade and Exhibition Centre by Bernard Sunley and Sons.

UAE Currency Board headquarters being built by Costain International Ltd.

The Oil Service Company of Iran has awarded a contract of over £10 million to a joint venture comprising Fairclough International Construction Ltd and the General Mechanic Company of Tehran. It covers road construction and civil engineering works for a major gas injection project at five locations in the Gach Saran oilfield.

In the Yemen Arab Republic, a British joint venture of Costain International Ltd and Amey Roadstone Construction has been awarded the contract to build a new airport at Hodeidah. The development will be located alongside the existing Hodeidah Airport and will include a 3000 m runway with associated aprons, taxiways and service roads, a control tower, technical buildings and a generating station. The electrical and airfield control installations are being undertaken by Cable and Wireless under a sub-contract to Costain-ARC. The work should be completed in just under two years.

Bernard Sunley and Sons (Middle East) SARL has begun work on the construction of a medical pavilion in Abu Dhabi for Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi. The value of the contract including services and equipment is approximately £2.5 million. The single-storey pavilion will be fully air-conditioned and fitted out with the most advanced medical equipment available. Accommodation for patients includes sleeping and recovery room and lounge, with closed-circuit television for patient surveillance.

Sunleys also won a contract to construct a residential complex for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co (Adnoc) to be built on the Abu Dhabi Corniche next to the Hilton Hotel. The value of the contract, excluding the air-conditioning and electrical services which are the subject of separate direct contracts, is around £14 million. When complete the complex will be a self-contained living unit providing 153 apartments, supermarket, theatre, kindergarden, gymnasium, sports hall, discotheque, cafeteria, health centre, social club and laundry for Adnoc employees. The large luxury apartments will have floor areas of up to 200 m² with two bathrooms and fully fitted kitchens. The apartments will be built in two multi-storey blocks, each formed to a separate circular shape on plan, rising seven to 13 floors. Six circular reinforced concrete shafts are to be constructed at intervals independent of the main structure for the provision of lifts and staircases. Construction of the complex is scheduled to be completed in phases to an overall building programme of 104 weeks.

Tarmac International has been awarded three contracts by the Ruler of Sharjah, Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed al Qasimi. One is for the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge and clover interchange. The nine-month contract involves 78 000 m³ of earthworks, construction of 30 000 m² of roadway and 24 000 m² of hard shoulders. Bridgeworks will require 2600 m³ of concrete, 3500 m² of shuttering and 365 tonnes of high tensile steel reinforcement. The second contract is in connection with the supply of water to the coastal township of Hamrijah. Tarmac is to lay 17.7 km of 300 mm piping across the desert from Tawi Muhadab to Hamriyah, and, in the town of Hamriyah itself, 2.6 km of 300 mm asbestos cement pipes and 1.35 km of 150 mm asbestos cement pipes are to be installed as distribution mains. Also in the contract is an elevated water tank of over 13 500 hectolitres. The third project is an addition to the Sharjah main drainage scheme on which Tarmac has been working for some years.

G and T Construction, in which Tarmac International has a 50 per cent interest and management responsibility, has been awarded a two-and-a-half-year contract to build one of the largest commercial and residential complexes of its kind in the Gulf. The Al-Gurair Centre in the Deira central area of Dubai, on a 600 m² site, will have a total built-up area of 162 580 m². There will be a ground and first-floor shopping centre with over 600 units, a second-floor car park for 600 vehicles, and a third floor with swimming pool, restaurants, gardens and walk-ways. These three floors will form a podium from which will rise three, seven-storey residential blocks containing about 500 luxurious apartments. The building will be constructed with reinforced concrete frame and concrete blocks rendered with a Tyrolean finish. Facings in the pedestrian areas and the shopping precincts will be of marble.

A contract for civil engineering and building works associated with the construction of a new aluminium extension plant near Dubai was also awarded to G and T Construction. Situated at Jebel Ali, 25 km south of Dubai, the extension plant is for Gulf Extrusions Ltd. The civil and building works comprise a steel-framed, aluminium-clad process building approximately 75 m². The finished product store, the main office, canteen and ancillary buildings will cover approximately 750 m² with the associated drainage roads and external works.

Higgs and Hill Bahrain Ltd is constructing a harbour, control tower, workshop buildings and accommodation for staff and crews for the coastguard services at Muharraq. The project forms part of a turnkey package being

British contractors' new M. East contracts

£ million (current prices)

United Arab Emirates	414
Saudi Arabia	148
Iran	128
Bahrain	60
Qatar	43
Egypt	37
Oman	26
Sudan	20
Other Middle East	150
Total Middle East	1 026

carried out for Bahrain's Ministry of the Interior by Cheverton Industrial and Marine Services of Cowes, Isle of Wight. Work is expected to be completed by August next year.

Boulton and Paul Steel Construction is erecting a grandstand for the Bahrain Equestrian and Horse Racing Club and the new 16-storey, 240-bedroom, Gulf Hotel in Manama for Bahrain Hotels Company. Steelwork for these contracts was fabricated in Norwich and shipped out by the company to Bahrain where it has its own cranes and all necessary equipment. In addition to its financial involvement, Boulton and Paul is providing overall management and technical expertise by planning fabrication and erection within the new joint venture with Mr Omar Almana of Doha, Qatar.

Africa

Under a management fee agreement in excess of £35 million, Higgs and Hill will build the giant Cairo Plaza development project on a 6200 m² site on the banks of the Nile near the centre of Cairo. When completed the project will comprise two 39-storey blocks, to be used for offices and apartments, and a shopping, exhibition and conference centre with an underground car park. The tower blocks will be linked by a podium which will contain a separate five-storey office block. After construction of the twin towers using a slipform method, a structural steel frame will be built around each central concrete core. The building will be faced with bronze curtain walling, with tinted glass and horizontal louvres for sun protection. The lower floors will be finished in Italian marble and the entire complex will be fully air-conditioned to maintain environmental conditions of a high international standard. Preliminary site work has already started and the project is scheduled for completion in 1981 when the multi-storey blocks will be the tallest buildings in Cairo.

In Kenya, the Ministry of Power and Communications has awarded Fairclough Ltd an extension to its contract for the construction of a berth in Mombasa Harbour. The extension is for dredging work valued at nearly £3 million.

The Nigerian subsidiary of John Laing International has been awarded a contract worth £23.8 million for the construction of army barracks at Bama in Borno State, Nigeria, south of Lake Chad. The barracks will house more than 1300 servicemen and their families – with a final anticipated population of about 8000. When completed, the complex will be self-contained, with its own water and power supplies, recreational and medical facilities. Work on the buildings, which will be of single-storey block-work construction, is due for completion in two years.

As agent of the Sudanese government, the Rahad Corporation of Khartoum, in conjunction with the Roads and Bridges Public Corporation, has awarded a contract worth approximately £18 million to Sir Alfred McAlpine and Son AG, a member of the Sir Alfred McAlpine group of companies, for construction of a road system. The project will provide access to land covered by the Rahad irrigation project which is for the development of irrigated agriculture on an area of about 126 000 hectares of semi-desert on the east bank of the Rahad river, some 180 to 300 km south-east of Khartoum. The road network will consist of 80 km of spine road and 80 km of feed roads with the spine road leaving the Wad Medani to Gedaref road about 14 km from Wad Medani.

The roads will consist of an embankment approximately 1 m high of granular material laid on compacted black cotton soil. The pavement will consist of 250 mm of crushed stone. The spine road will have a 6.6 m wide carriageway, with two 2 m-wide hard shoulders and double-bitumen surfaces. Feeder-roads are to have 5.5 m wide carriageways, with two 1 m wide hard shoulders and single-bitumen surfaces. Structures include an 84 m-long, five-span, reinforced concrete bridge, with piled foundations for the piers and abutments, over the Rahad river, plus about 30 other structures varying in size from a 27 m-long, reinforced concrete, two-span bridge, to 1.2 m-diameter culverts. About 200 smaller culverts will also be included in the works.

Rest of the world

In Australia, En-tout-cas Ltd has been awarded a contract valued at approximately £192,000 to surface the track at the Sydney Athletic Field in the E. S. Marks Memorial Park for the Council of the City of Sydney. The track is to full international standard and a total of 6000 m² of Olymprene is to be laid.

In South America, Arcon Building Exports Ltd, has won a contract for the design, procurement and construction management of a textile mill complex to be located in the Industrial Park, Santa Cruz, in the Republic of Bolivia. The contract was placed by Platt Saco Lowell Ltd, manufacturers of textile machinery for the mill, who have been appointed by the client, Comite de Obras Publicas, as main contractor for the turnkey project. The 35 750 m² of steel framed buildings being supplied for the complex comprise the production block, where the processes of spinning and yarn winding are carried out, bale and yarn stores. Windowless construction is to be used on the 23 200 m² production block. It will have a structural frame of three 36 m span propped portal arches, 197 m-long and 6 m-high to eaves, completely covered to roof and walls with insulation-lined aluminium cladding except for a 2 m-high dwarf blockwork wall.

The contract also embraces architectural and civil engineering design, including such aspects as main drainage and railway sidings, and the installation of all mechanical and electrical services. The mechanical and electrical installations will be carried out by the Mechanical, Electrical and Process Division of Taylor Woodrow Construction, while Phillips Consultants Ltd is responsible for the civil engineering design.

Where the orders went

£ million (current prices)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 r	1977-78 p
Value of new contracts obtained						
Europe	59	62	164	69	81	272
Asia	91	225	559	565	1 015	874
Africa	88	138	258	491	362	543
America	50	54	72	93	140	139
Oceania	58	75	70	99	105	94
World total	346	554	1 123	1 317	1 703	1 922
of which:						
EEC	25	8	41	11	8	136
Middle East in Asia and Africa	75	211	531	548	874	1 026
Value of work done						
Europe	52	57	72	91	71	120
Asia	79	78	161	397	647	851
Africa	74	115	127	235	357	416
America	63	62	52	84	112	123
Oceania	49	57	55	74	92	99
World total	317	369	467	881	1 279	1 609
of which:						
EEC	10	11	21	27	15	11
Middle East in Asia and Africa	58	62	146	383	627	802
Value of work outstanding						
Europe	76	77	166	155	130	278
Asia	74	216	617	812	1 214	1 088
Africa	84	144	282	581	584	674
America	41	33	54	56	95	110
Oceania	97	121	134	160	179	178
World total	372	591	1 253	1 764	2 202	2 328
of which						
EEC	21	15	38	32	8	133
Middle East in Asia and Africa	56	198	588	783	1 070	1 180

Figures include the contracts won, work done and work outstanding by wholly or mainly-owned subsidiaries of British construction companies. The financial year ends on 31 March in each case. p provisional. r revised.

A library for exporters

Trade and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world, including the UK, are available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368/369, telex 886143 (DTI Export LDN). A modern well-equipped library of over 100 000 volumes, it has a public reading room equipped with microfiche readers and photocopying facilities. Among the documents available are foreign trade directories covering some 170 countries and selected trade fair catalogues. The library is open from 09.00 to 17.30, Monday to Friday (last passes for the building are issued at 17.15).

2nd International Freighting Services & Equipment Exhibition & Conference

15-17 NOVEMBER, 1978

Metropole Hotel & Exhibition Hall, Brighton

Promoted by IFW, International Freighting Weekly in association with Airtrade and Packaging News

Exhibition opening hours 10.00 to 18.00

INVITATION

This is your invitation to the Freight Show Exhibition.

Bring this completed registration card with you and exchange it for a free admission ticket valid for all three days of the show.

Other Freight Show events:

Freight Show 78 Conference

Wed 15 Nov & Thur 16 Nov	"The role of the shipping manager in British industry." promoted by IFW International Freighting Weekly with the co-operation of The British Shippers Council and the Society of Shipping Executives.
Fri 17 Nov	"The future of air cargo." Promoted by Airtrade
Conference fees:	One day, £60. Two days, £110. Three days, £150. (+VAT)

Freight Show party 19.45 hours

Thur 16 Nov	Buffet and drinks, £12 per head for all visitors, conference delegates and exhibitors.

To book conference places and Freight Show Party tickets please contact us at

Exhibition & Conference Division,
Maclean-Hunter Ltd, 30 Old Burlington Street,
London W1X 2AE. Tel. 01 437 0644
Telex 299072 MACHUN

Visitor Registration

(Please print or type)

SURNAME INITIALS

JOB TITLE

COMPANY

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

COMPANY'S MAIN ACTIVITY:

- ☐ Manufacturers (shippers)
- ☐ Shipping & forwarding
- ☐ Airfreight forwarders
- ☐ Airline
- ☐ Ports, harbours, terminals
- ☐ Railways
- ☐ Road transport
- ☐ Shipping line
- ☐ Other — please state .....

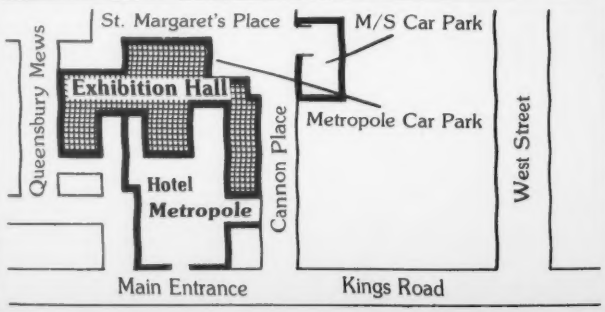
JOB FUNCTION:

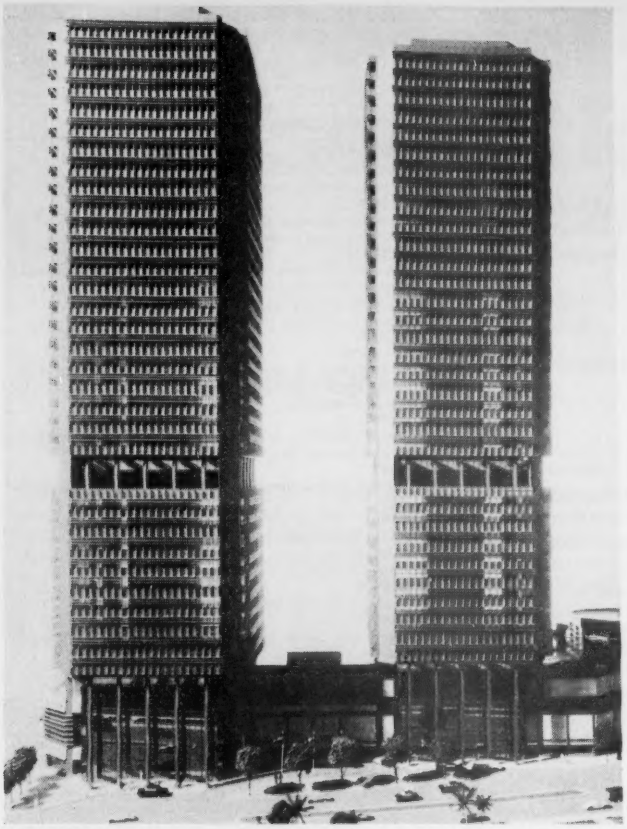
- ☐ Shipping Director/Manager
- ☐ Export Director/Manager
- ☐ Chairman/MD
- ☐ Director
- ☐ Manager/Admin
- ☐ Superintendent
- ☐ Export Clerk
- ☐ Planning/Development
- ☐ Production
- ☐ Transport Manager
- ☐ Engineering/Technical
- ☐ Sales/Marketing
- ☐ Purchasing
- ☐ Consultancy
- ☐ Financial
- ☐ Government Officer
- ☐ Librarian, lecturer
- ☐ Other

NO OF COMPANY EMPLOYEES:

- ☐ 1 — 49
- ☐ 50 — 99
- ☐ 100 — 249
- ☐ 250 — 500
- ☐ 500+

Upon arrival at the Exhibition Hall, please exchange this completed registration card for a season ticket.





Cairo Plaza development being built by Higgs and Hill under a management agreement.

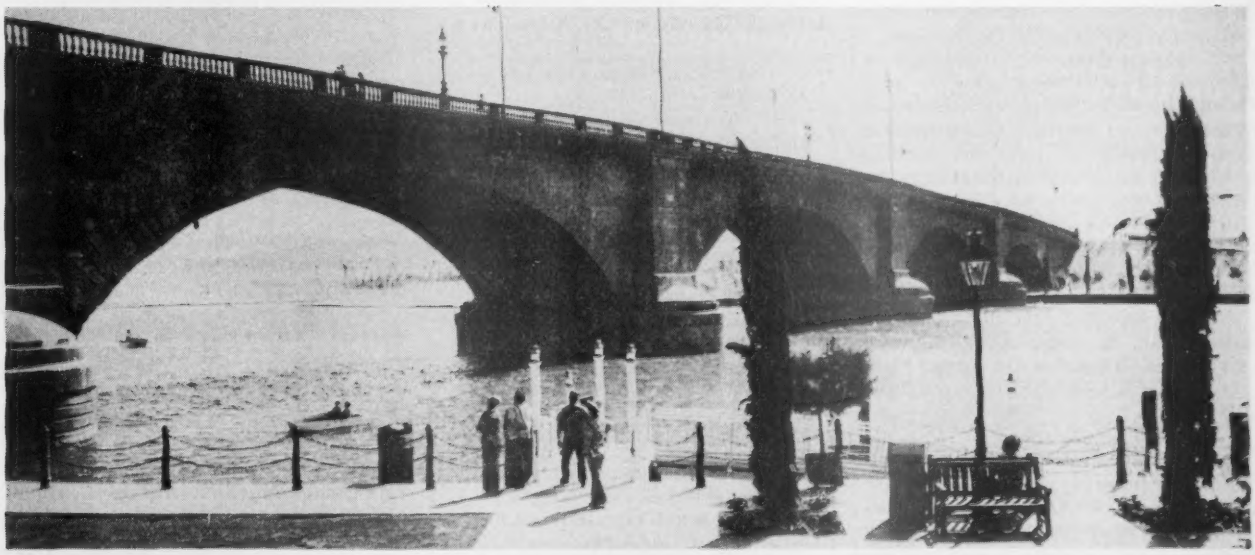
Ashby & Horner Overseas

INTERIOR FITTING OUT

A BUILDING SERVICE TO THE MIDDLE EAST

We undertake all or part of the fitting out of the structure to your designs for Banks, Hotels, Offices, Clubs and Residences

32 Earl Street London EC2A 2JD
Telephone: 01-377-0266 Telex: 886722



We achieved exports of £1,000 million without it.

We reckon that our export record is strong enough, without including the sale of London Bridge to the Americans.

After all, exporting £1,000 million worth of building materials and products each year is no ordinary feat, quite apart from know-how.

Mind you, our industry is no ordinary industry either.

The severe industrial relations problems that many have, we don't.

Our costs we have kept well under control.

We have saved energy to the tune of a million tons of coal annually, yet still reached the same level of productivity.

And, despite a cut-back in public spending, we have kept up a steady rate of investment in modern equipment and new ideas.

The Building Materials Export Group (BMEG), the focal point for exports, is ready to help both exporters and potential customers—contact: 01-636 6920.

The Building Materials Industry

Overseas trade country data

Australia

Engines, tractors, cultivators, etc. The Australian government has requested the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) to inquire into and report within 60 days on the question whether short-term assistance be accorded to the production in Australia of tractors having a power of less than 15 kW at the power take-off, falling within tariff item 87.01.390; rotary cultivators (including hoes, tillers, etc.) falling within tariff item 84.24; spark ignition engines falling within tariff item 84.06.719.

UK firms and trade associations intending to submit evidence at the public hearing, details of which will be announced later, should advise the IAC as soon as possible at PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600.

Evidence may be submitted through the accredited agent of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian-British Trade Association, 6th Floor, Dorland House, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, tel. 01-930 2524, who will represent UK interests if authorised.

The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.
Ref: CRE 1469/78, 1059/78, 1254/78.

Orange juice. Following recommendations by the Industries Assistance Commission (see *Trade and Industry*, 27 July) the Australian government has decided that the 65 per cent tariff imposed on orange juice (tariff heading 20.07) since 1 July 1977 should continue to apply until 28 February 1979. Under existing arrangements the present tariff of 65 per cent would have terminated on 30 September 1978.

Another statement concerning long-term assistance to the entire Australian citrus industry will be issued in due course.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Chemicals. The Australian Industries Assistance Commission has issued draft reports on its inquiries into the question whether assistance should be accorded the production in Australia of the following:

1 Acetaldehyde; acetic acid; acetic anhydride; vinyl acetate and moulding compounds of cellulose acetate.
2 Fatty alcohols; alcohols; n-butyl alcohol; butyl acetates; n-butyl acetate; phthalic anhydride; esters; phthalic acid; isophthalic acid; esters of phthalic and/or isophthalic acid; mixtures and preparations; goods in which the constituent that gives the goods their essential character, is listed above.

The draft reports have been issued to give interested parties an opportunity to examine them before final recommendations are made to the government. In order to receive submissions on the drafts, the commission will hold further public inquiries as follows: for 1 Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra ACT, at 10.00 on Monday, 20 November, and for 2 place and time as above but the date will be 21 November.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.
Ref: CRE 1464/74
CRE 879/72

Belgium

Animal feedingstuffs. *Moniteur Belge* 189, 30 September, published a decree of 3 May 1978 on the sale and use of substances destined for animal feedingstuffs which repeals the decrees of 13 July 1972, 6 September 1973 and 6 June 1975. The ministerial authorisations, issued under article 11 of the decree of 12 July 1972 for the trade in additives for animal feedingstuffs are withdrawn.

Copies of this decree (in French) are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Finland

Metal watch straps. The Finnish Ministry of Finance has imposed a minimum import price (mip) of 8 Finnish marks on metal watch straps. If the import price is lower than the mip the importer is liable to pay the difference as a surcharge. The relevant CCCN headings are:

71.12.402	Watch straps of rolled precious metal
71.16.011	Watch straps of base metal: covered with precious metal
71.16.019	Watch straps of base metal: other

The decision was enforced on 25 September 1978 and will continue up to 24 September 1979.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 460.

Greece

Restrictive licensing. A recent government decision stated that the following items have been placed on restrictive licensing list 'A'. Items which appear on this list require the prior permission of the Foreign Trade Council for the issue of an import licence:

Tariff heading/Items
40.11 A1 Tyres, including treading and the protective lining for cars, bicycles, aircraft, tractors and any other type of vehicle
44.15 A Plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products
44.18 Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like
48.01 A Newsprint
48.01 C, E, F Kraft paper and Kraft paperboard. Other paper and paperboard. Cellulose wadding
51.01 Yarn of synthetic or artificial textile fibre (continuous) not packed for retail sale
53.07 Yarn of combed sheep's of lamb's wool not packed for retail sale
55.05 Cotton yarn not packed for retail sale
56.01 A2 Synthetic textile fibres of three denier and above
56.04 A Synthetic textile fibres
56.05 A Yarn of non-continuous synthetic textile fibres, not packed for retail sale
73.32 All threaded items under heading 73.32
97.03 Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 439.

Price controls. A recent government announcement stated that the retail price of passenger cars, vans and petrol-driven commercial vehicles below 4 tons gross weight will be frozen at the price existing on 30 June, irrespective of rises imposed by the manufacturer or fluctuations in foreign currencies.

These items are classified by the Greek authorities as 'Essential in short supply'.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 439.

Guatemala

Food registration. The Guatemalan authorities have isssued new food registration and control regulations.

A translation of those parts which refer to imported food products is available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Italy

VAT change on vehicles. Decree-law 216, 26 May 1978, enacted by law 388, 24 July 1978, with modifications (published in *Gazzetta Ufficiale* 145, 27 May and 207, 26 July) deals mainly with internal taxes, but the following affects imports of vehicles into Italy.

Article 13-III of law 388 amends the VAT decree (633, 26 October 1972, as amended) to include in the 18 per cent rate vehicles, for the transport of up to nine persons, with diesel engines up to 2500 cc. Also rated at 18 per cent are vehicles of similar description, for carrying persons and goods, with 3.5 tonne maximum laden weight.

Tax on alcohol. Law 506, 18 August (*Gazzetta Ufficiale* 247, 4 September) amends the

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

Commercial representation guide

British commercial representation overseas October 1978

Before you go abroad . . .

Commercial departments of the British embassies, high commission offices and consulates listed in this guide can be of considerable help to the British business visitor travelling abroad on export business. They can assist him with introductions, advice on local conditions and help generally in achieving the purpose of his visit. But they are better able to help if told in advance about the visit, its purpose and the nature of any assistance likely to be required of them. Such advance notification to commercial departments is best sent through one of the offices listed in the adjacent column and intending business travellers are advised to contact the nearest of these offices at an early stage in arranging visits abroad, These offices will not only notify the visits to the commercial departments concerned but can also provide travellers with information about overseas markets before departure.

On arrival overseas the business traveller is advised to telephone the commercial department to fix an appointment with the appropriate commercial officer.

'Hints to business men'

These booklets are available for most of the countries listed price £1 each. British business men who intend visiting any of the countries on export business may obtain copies over the counter from one of the offices listed in the adjacent column or by mail order, cash with order (p & p 20p on orders of £1, 30p on orders of £1 to £4, 40p on orders of £4 to £7.50, free on orders over £7.50), or direct from BOTB's Publication Sales Unit, Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade.

Poste restante and telex facilities

Business men visiting overseas markets may, if they wish, have their mail addressed care of the commercial department of the British embassy/high commission/consulate in the country they are visiting. This facility is available during normal business hours only and business men intending to use it are requested to give adequate notice to the overseas commercial department beforehand, or alternatively advise one of the offices listed in the adjacent column.

Where public telex facilities are not freely available, commercial departments will, if possible, allow visiting business men who wish urgently to get in touch with their firms to use the post's telex facilities on a repayment basis.

Initial inquiries

Information in this list is for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest government office providing services for UK exporters (see below). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

Offices providing services for UK exporters

British Overseas Trade Board
Export services and Promotions Division Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.
Tel. 01-248 5757, telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Export sections of Department of Industry regional offices

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
Priestley House, 1 Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF.
Tel. 0532 443171, telex 557925 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Stanegate House, 2 Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1YN. Tel. 0632 24722, telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumbria District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP.
Tel. 0900 823498, telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA.
Tel. 061-236 2171, telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT.
Tel. 021-632 4111, telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Severns House, 20 Middle-Pavement, Nottingham NG1 7DW.
Tel. 0602 56181, telex 37143 DTI NOTG

South-Western Regional Office
The Pitnay, Bristol BS1 2PB. Tel. 0272 291071, telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland
Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX. Tel. 0232 34488, telex 747025 GOVCOMM BELFAST

Scotland
Export Office for Scotland
Scottish Economic Planning Department
Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT. Tel. 041-248 2855, telex 77583 SEPD GLASGOW

Wales
Welsh Office Industry Department
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL. Tel. 0222 62131, telex 49267 WOCARD G

This guide is prepared for the British Overseas Trade Board by the Department of Trade's Export Services and Promotions Division and published half-yearly by 'Trade and Industry'. Inquiries about the list should be made to British Overseas Trade Board, Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7406 or 211.

Afghanistan
British Embassy, Karte Parwan, **Kabul.** Tel 30511/3.

Algeria
British Embassy, Residence Cassiopee, Batiment B, 7, Chemin des Glycines, **Algiers** (postal address BP43, Alger Gare. Tel. 605601/605411, 605038, 605831, telex 52872 a/b PRODROME ALGER.

Argentina
British Embassy, Luis Agote 2412/52, **Buenos Aires** (postal address Casilla de Correo 2050, Buenos Aires). Tel 80-7071/9, telex 121666 a/b 121666 ARPROBA.

Australia
British High Commission, Commonwealth Avenue, **Canberra, ACT 2600.** Tel 730422, telex AA62222 a/b UKREP AA62222.

Sydney
British Consulate-General, Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove, Sydney, Australia 2000, NSW. Tel 27-7521, telex 71 20680 a/b BRITN AA20680.

Melbourne
British Consulate-General, The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3000. Tel 602-1877, telex 71 30660 a/b BRITN AA30660.

Brisbane
British Consulate-General, BP North House, 193 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4000. Tel 2214933 (STD area code 07), telex 7140556 a/b BRITN AA40556.

Perth
British Consulate-General, Prudential Building, 95 St George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000. Tel 3215611 and 217891, telex 71 92493 a/b BRITN 71 92493.

Adelaide
British Consulate-General, 8th Floor. 70 Pirie Street, Adelaide, South Australia, 5000. Tel 2234572, telex 82543 a/b BRITN AA82543.

Austria
British Embassy, Reisnerstrasse 40, A-1030 **Vienna** 3. Tel 731575/9, telex 13410 and 12810 a/b BRITEM A.

Bahamas
British High Commission, Bitco Building, Third Floor, East Street, **Nassau** (postal address PO Box N 7516, Nassau). Tel 57471/4 area code 80932, telex 20112 a/b UKREP, Nassau.

Bahrain
British Embassy, PO Box 114 Government Road-North Manama, **Bahrain.** Tel 254002 (seven lines), telex GJ8213 a/b 8213 PRODRO GJ.

Bangladesh
British High Commission, DIT Building Annexe, Dilkhusha (PO Box 90), **Dacca**-2. Tel 243251-3, 244216-8, 246867.

Barbados
British High Commission, 147/9 Roebuck Street (PO Box 676c), **Bridgetown.** Tel 63525, telex WB219 a/b UKREP, BRI WB 219.

Belgium
British Embassy, Britannia House, Rue Joseph II 28, 1040 **Brussels.** Tel 2191165, telex 22703 a/b BRITEM B.

Antwerp
British Consulate-General, Haven-building, Postbus No. 6, Van Schoonbekeplein 6, B-20000 Antwerp. Tel (031) 326940, 328829, 321698.
Brussels is the main commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Belgium; Antwerp has only limited facilities.

Benin
There is no resident mission in Benin. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British high commission in Accra, Ghana.

Bermuda
British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British trade development office, New York.

Bolivia
British Embassy, Avenida Acre 2732-2754 (Casilla 694), **La Paz.** Tel 51400 and 29404, telex BX 5228 a/b PRODROME BX 5228.

Botswana
British High Commission, Private Bag 23, **Gaborone.** Tel 2483/5, telex JX 7870 a/b HIGHCOM J7870.

Brazil
British Embassy, Setor de Embaixadas Sul, (Caixa Postal 07-0586), Quadra 801. Conjunto K, **Brasilia.** Tel Brasilia 225 2710, 225 2625, 225 2985, 225 2745, telex (061) 1360 a/b 61136 OEING BR.

Rio de Janeiro
British Consulate-General, Praia do Flamengo 284-2° andar Rio Janeiro GB (Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00). Tel 225-7252, telex 02121577 a/b 2121577 EING BR.

Sao Paulo
British Consulate-General, Avenida Paulista 1938 – 17° andar, 01310, Sao Paulo (Caixa Postal 846) Sao Paulo, SP. Tel 287-7722, telex 011-21384 a/b 1121384 BRIT.

Brunei
British High Commission, Room 45, 5th Floor, Hong Kong Bank Chambers, Jalan Chevalier, **Bandar Seri Begawan,** Brunei. Tel 26001 and 26002, telex BRU 211 a/b UKREP, BU 211.

Bulgaria
British Embassy, Boulevard Marshal Tolbukhin 65-67, **Sofia.** Tel 885361/2, telex 22363 a/b PRODROME SOFIA.

Burma
British Embassy, 80 Strand Road (PO Box 638), **Rangoon.** Tel 15700.

Burundi
There is no resident mission in Burundi. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy, Kinshasa, Zaire.

Cameroon
British Consulate, Boite Postale 1016, Rue Pau, Douala, Cameroon. Tel 42 21 77 and 42 22 45, telex 5253 a/b BRITAIN 5353 KN.

Canada
British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, **Ottawa K1P 5K7,** Ontario. Tel 237-1530, telex 0533318 a/b UKREP OTT.

Montreal
British Consulate-General, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal H3B 1R6. Tel 866-5863, telex 055-61224 a/b BRITAIN, MTL.

Toronto
British Consulate-General, 8th Floor, 200 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3E3. Tel 593-1290, telex 02-29531 a/b BRITAIN, TOR.

Vancouver
British Consulate-General, 4th Floor, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver BC, V6B 1P6, British Columbia. Tel 683-4421, telex 04-51287 a/b BRITAIN, VCR.

Halifax
British Consulate, 10th Floor, Centennial Building, 1645 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Tel 422-7488, telex 019-21634 a/b BRITAIN, HFX.

Edmonton
British Consulate-General, Suite 1404, Three McCauley Plaza, 10025 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 156. Tel 428-0375, telex 037-2421 a/b BRITAIN, EDM.

Winnipeg
British Government Trade Office, York Centre, Suite 245-175, Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R8. Tel 942-3151, telex 075-7814 a/b BRITAIN, WPG.

Cape Verde
There is no resident mission in Cape Verde, British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

Central African Empire
There is no resident mission in the Central African Empire. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British consulate, Douala, Cameroon.

Chad
There is no resident mission in Chad: the British ambassador resides at London (the Foreign and Commonwealth office). Commercial inquiries should be addressed in the first instance to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel 01-215 5334.

Chile
British Embassy, La Concepcion 177 Providencia (Postal address: Casilla 72-D), **Santiago.** Tel 239166, telex 40072 a/b 40072 PROST CL.

China
British Embassy, 11 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kou Men Wai, **Peking.** Tel 521961/4.

Colombia
British Embassy, Calle 38, 13-35 Pisos 9-11, **Bogota.** (*Airmail address:* Apartado Aereo 4508, Bogota.) Tel 698100, telex 44503 a/b BRIT CO.

Congo
There is no resident mission in Congo. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire.

Costa Rica
British Embassy, Paseo Colon, 3202, Apartado 10056, **San Jose.** Tel 21-55-88, telex 2169 a/b 2169 PRODROM.

Cuba
British Embassy, Edificio Bolivar, Capdevila, 101-103, e Morro y Prado, **Havana.** Tel 61-5681 (postal address: c/o Apartado 528, Administracion do Correos No 1 Mexico 1, DF Mexico.).

Cyprus
British High Commission, Alexander Pallis Street, PO Box 1978, **Nicosia.** Tel 73131/5, telex 2208 a/b UKREPNIC.

Czechoslovakia
British Embassy, Thunovska ulice 14, Mala Strana 118 00 **Prague 1.** Tel 533347/9, 533340 and 533370, telex 121011 a/b 121011 PRDM C.

Denmark
British Embassy, 36-40 Kastelsvej, DK-2100 **Copenhagen O.** Tel (01) 14 46 00, telex 19908 a/b 19908 BRIEMB DK.
There is also an honorary consul in the Faroe Islands *at Torshavn who sees British business visitors.* British Consulate, Yviri vid Strand 17 (PO Box 49) DK – 3800, Torshavn, Faroe Islands. Tel Bryggjan 13510, telex 81258 a/b MARRCO FA.

Dominican Republic
British Embassy, 506 Avenida Independencia (Apartado 1352), **Santo Domingo.** Tel 682-3128/9, telex 2020075 a/b PRODROME 3460075.

Ecuador
British Embassy (opposite Hotel Quito), Gonzalez Suarez 111, **Quito** (postal address: Casilla 314, Quito). Tel 230070/3, telex 308-02-2138, direct dialling a/b 2138 PRODQT ED.

Equatorial Guinea
There is no resident mission in Equatorial Guinea. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British consulate in Douala, Cameroon.

Egypt, Arab Republic of
British Embassy, Ahmed Raghab Street, Garden City, **Cairo.** Tel 20850/9.

El Salvasor
British Embassy, 13a Avenida Norte (Bis), No. 611, Colonia Duenas, **San Salvador.** (Postal address Embajada Britanica, Apartado (cc) 2350, San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America). Tel 219106, 220590, 223945, telex 20133 a/b PRODSALV.

Ethiopia
British Embassy, Papassinos Building, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, PO Box 858, **Addis Ababa.** Tel 15166 and 151252/3.

Fiji
British High Commission, Civic Centre, Stinson Parade (PO Box 1355), **Suva** (UKREP SUVA). Tel 311033, telex FJ 2129 a/b UKREP FJ 2129.

Finland
British Embassy, Undenmaankatu 16-20, **Helsinki 12.** Tel 12574, telex 12122 a/b UKHKI SF.

France
British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St Honore, **75008 Paris.** Tel 266-91-42, telex 650264 a/b INFORM PARIS.

Bordeaux
British Consulate-General, 15 Cours de Verdun, 33081 Bordeaux. Tel 52-28-35/6, telex 570440 a/b BRITAIN BORDX.

Lille
British Consulate-General, 11 Square Dutilleul, 59800 Lille. Tel 52-87-90, telex 820669 a/b 820669 BRITAIN LILLE.

Lyon
British Consulate-General, 24 Rue Childebert, 69 288 Lyon Cddex 1, Rhone. Tel 375967/8, telex 8022-330254 a/b BRITAIN LYON.

Marseilles
British Consulate-General, 24 Avenue du Prado, 13006 Marseilles 6e (Bouches du Rhonee). Tel (91). 534332, telex 420307 a/b BRITAIN MARSL.

Strasbourg
British Consulate-General, 10 Rue du General de Castelinau, 67007 Strasbourg Cedex. Tel 88-366491, telex 870995 a/b BRISTRA STRBG.

Gabon
British Consulate Luterma, SA BP24, **Libreville.** Tel 223-30 and 207-04, telex 5261 (a/b Luterma 526160).

Gambia The
British High Commission, 78B Wellington Street, PO Box 507, **Banjul.** Tel 395, telex GV 211 a/b UKREP GV 211.

German Democratic Republic
British Embassy, 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 32/34. Tel 225-431, telex 113171 and 113172 a/b BEBERDD.

German, Federal Republic of
British Embassy, 5300 **Bonn,** Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77. Tel 234061, telex 886887, 8869561 a/b BRINF-D.

Berlin
British Consulate-General, Berlin 1000 12, Uhlandstrasse 7/8. Tel 3095295, telex 184268 a/b UKBLN D.

Dusseldorf
British Consulate-General, 4000 Dusseldorf 30, Nordsternhaus, Georg-Glock-Strasse 14. Tel 434281- 5, telex 8584855 a/b 8584855 COM D.

Frankfurt
British Consulate-General, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53. Tel 720406, telex 414932 a/b UKFFT D.

Hamburg
British Consulate-General, 2 Hamburg 13, Harvestehunderweg 8a. Tel 446071/5, telex 213562 a/b BRHBG.

Hanover
British Consulate-General, 3 Hanover, Uhlemeyer Strasse 9 and 11. Tel 327641/5, telex 923263 a/b BCGHN D.

Munich
British Consulate-General, 8 Munich 40 Amaliensstrasse 62. Tel 394015/9, telex 529959 a/b UKMUN D.

Stuttgart
British Consulate-General, 7 Stuttgart 1, Kriegsbergstrasse 28. Tel 293216/8, telex 722397 a/b 722397 UKST D.

Ghana
British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street (PO Box 296), **Accra.** Tel 64123 and 64134. The PO Box number must be used for all correspondence.

Greece
British Embassy, 1 Ploutarchou Street, **Athens** 139. Tel 736211 (10 lines), telex 216440 a/b 216440 LION GR.

Guatemala
British Consulate, Edificio Maya, Via 5, No. 4-50, 8° Piso, Zona 4, **Guatemala City.** Tel 61329 and 64375, telex 5279 a/b 5279 BRITON GU.

Guinea
There is no resident mission in Guinea. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

Guinea-Bissau
There is no resident mission in Guinea-Bissau. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

Guyana
British High Commission, 44 Main Street, (PO Box 625), **Georgetown.** Tel 65881/4, telex GY221 a/b 221 UKREP GY.

Haiti
There is no resident mission in Haiti. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British high commission in Kingston, Jamaica.
There is a part-time British vice consul in Port-au-Prince, Haiti who sees British business visitors: 21 Avenue Marie-Jeanne, Cite de l'Exposition, PO Box 1302, Port-au-Prince. Tel 2-1227 and 2-2225, telex TT 3490259).

Honduras
British Embassy, Apartado 290, **Tegucigalpa,** Central America. Tel 22-31-91, telex 1145 MAYAHOTEL.

Hong Kong
British Trade Commission, PO Box 528, 9th Floor Gammon House, 12 Harcourt Road, **Hong Kong.** ('Uktrade, Hong Kong'.) Tel 5-229541, telex HX73031 a/b UKTRA HX.

Hungary
British Embassy, Harmincad Utca 6, **Budapest V.** Tel 182-888, telex 224527 a/b 224527 BRIT H.

Iceland
British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, **Reykjavik.** Tel 15883/4, telex 2037 a/b 2037 UKREYK IS.

India
British High Commission in India, Chanakyapuri, **New Delhi,** 110021. Tel 690371, telex 2135 a/b UKREP ND 2135.

Calcutta
British Deputy High Commission, 1 Ho Chi Minh Sarani, PO Box 9073, Calcutta, 700016. Tel 44-5171.

Bombay
British Deputy High Commission, PO Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, 400023. Tel 274874, telex 011-2850 a/b 011-2850 UKREP BY.

Madras
British Deputy High Commission, PO Box 3710, 150A Anna Salai, Madras, 2-600002. Tel 83136.

Indonesia
British Embassy, Jalan Thamrim 75, **Jakarta.** Tel 341091/8, telex 46166 a/b 46166 PRODROME IA.

Iran
British Embassy, Avenue Ferdowsi, (PO Box No 1513), Tehran. Tel 375011 (10 lines), telex 212493 a/b 212493 PROD IR.

Iraq
British Embassy, Shaheen Building, Kard Al-Pasha Sa'adoon Street, **Baghdad.** Tel 99001/3.

Ireland Republic of
British Embassy, 33 Merion Road, **Dublin 4.** Tel 695211, telex 5296 UKDBEI.

Israel
British Embassy, 192 Hayarkon Street, **Tel Aviv** 63405. Tel (03) 249171-8, telex 33559 a/b PRODR IL.

Italy
British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80A, 1 00187 **Rome.** Tel 4755551-5, telex 8023-61049 a/b 61049 PRDROME.

Milan
British Consulate-General, Via San Paolo 7, 1-20121 Milan. Tel 803442-6, telex 8023-31528 a/b 31528 BRITAIN.
Milan is the main commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Italy.

Florence
British Consulate, Palazzo Castelbarco Lungarno Corsini 2, 1 50123 Florence. Tel 263556, telex 57270 a/b 57270 BRITAIN.

Genoa
British Consulate-General, Via XII Ottobre 2, 1 16121 Genoa. Tel 564833, telex 27689 a/b 27689 BRITAIN.

Naples and Bari
British Consulate-General, Via Francesco Crispi 122, 1-80122 Naples. Tel 209227, 663320 and 682482, telex 71330 a/b 71330 BRITAIN.

Palermo
British Consulate, Palazzo Vassallo, Via Marchese di Villabianca 9, 1 90143 Palermo. Tel 253364-6, telex 91111 a/b 91111 BRITAIN.

Turin
British Consulate, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 1 (Angolo Corso Massimo d'Azeglio), 1 10125 Turin. Tel 657676/7, telex 8023-23464 a/b 23464 BRITAIN.

Venice
British Consulate: Postal address – PO Box 679. 30100 Venice; callers – Accademia Dorsoduro 1051, 30123 Venice. Tel 27408, telex 41283 a/b 41283 BRITAIN.

Ivory Coast
British Embassy, Fifth Floor, Immeuble Shell, Avenue Lamblin, **Abidjan.** (Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan.) Tel 22-66-15, 32-27-76 and 32-49-80, telex 3706 a/b PRODROME ABIDJAN.

Jamaica
British High Commission, PO Box 575, Trafalgar Road, **Kingston** 10, Jamaica (Britcom, Kingston). Tel 92-69050, telex 291 2110 a/b UKREP KIN JA.

Japan
British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, **Tokyo** 102. Tel (03) 265-5511, telex J.22755 a/b PRODROME.

Osaka
British Consulate-General, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, 45 Awajimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541. Tel (06) 231-3355/7, telex 522 5167 a/b BRIOSA.

Jibuti
There is no resident mission in Jibuti. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.

Jordan
British Embassy, King Hussein Street, PO Box 6062, **Amman.** Tel 37374-5.

Kenya
British High Commission. PO Box 30133, 13th Floor, Bruce House, Standard Street, **Nairobi.** Tel 335944, telex 22219 a/b UKREP, NRB.

Korea, Republic of
British Embassy, **Seoul** BFPO3 via BFPO1 Forces Airmail. Tel 75-7341/3, telex K27320 a/b PRODROM K27320.
Kuwait
British Embassy, PO Box 300 SaFat, **Kuwait.** Tel 439221/2.
Laos
British Embassy, Rue Pandit J. Nehru, PO Box 224, **Vientiane.** Tel 2333 and 2374.
Lebanon
British Embassy, Avenue de Paris Ras Beirut, **Beirut.** Tel 36.41.08, telex 20465 a/b PRODROM 20465 LE.
Lesotho
British High Commission, PO Box 521, **Maseru.** Tel 3961, telex Lesotho 343 a/b 343BB.
Liberia
British Embassy, PO Box 120, Mamba Point, **Monrovia.** Tel 221055, 221107, 221491, telex 4287 a/b PRODROM LIB.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya – The Popular Socialist
British Embassy, Sharia Gamal Abdul Nasser, **Tripoli.** Tel 31191/5, telex 20296 a/b 20296 BRITEMBLY
Leichtenstein
There is no resident mission in Leichtenstein. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the Directorate of British Export Promotion in Zurich, Switzerland.
Luxembourg
British Embassy. 28 Boulevard Royal, **Luxembourg.** Tel 29864/66, telex 3443 a/b 3443 PRODRO LU.
Madagascar
British Consulate, 5 Rue Robert Ducrocq, BP 167, Antananarivo, **Madagascar.** Tel 251-51, telex 22334 a/b Landis Tana.
Malawi
British High Commission, Lingadzi House, (PO Box 300 42), **Lilongwe** 3.
Malaysia
British High Commission (PO Box 1030), 13th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, **Kuala Lumpur.** Tel 941533, telex MA 30245 a/b UKREP MA30245.
Maldive Islands
There is no resident mission in the Maldive Islands. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British high commission in Colombo, Sri Lanka.
Mali
There is no resident mission in Mali. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Dakar, Senegal.
Malta
British High Commission, 7 St Anne Street, **Floriana.** Tel Central 21285/6/7, telex 249 UKREP MW.
Mauritania
There is no resident mission in Mauritania. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Dakar, Senegal.
Mauritius
British High Commission, PO Box 586, Cerne House, Chaussee, **Port Louis.** Tel 20201, telex IW 266 a/b UKREP IW 266.
Mexico
British Embassy, Lerma 71, Col Cuauhtemoc, PO Box 96 Bis., **Mexico City,** 5 DF. Tel 5114880/5 and 5143327, telex 1771185 a/b 1771185 UKEMMX, 1773093 a/b 1773093 UKEMMX.
Mongolia
British Embassy, 30 Enkh Taivny Gudamzh (PO Box 703), **Ulan Bator,** The People's Republic of Mongolia. Tel 51033.
Morocco
British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard d'Anfa (Boite Postale 762), **Casablanca.** Tel 26 14 40, 26 14 41, telex 22781 M a/b BRITAIN 22781 M.
Mozambique
British Embassy, Av Vladimir I Lenine 310, Caixa Postal 55, **Maputo.** Tel 26011/12, telex 6-265 a/b PROMA MO.
Nepal
British Embassy, Lainchaur (PO Box 106), **Katmandu.** Tel 11081, 11588/9.
Netherlands
British Embassy, Lange Voorhout 10, **The Hague.** Tel 645800, telex 31600 a/b 31600 BEMB NL.
Amsterdam
British Consulate-General, Johannes Vermeerstraat 7, Amsterdam. Tel 739143 (4 lines), telex 15117 a/b 15117 UKAMS NL.
New Zealand
British High Commission, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building, 9th Floor, 2 The Terrace, **Wellington** 1 (postal address PO Box 369). Tel 726-049, telex NZ 3325 a/b NZ 3325.
Auckland
British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Norwich Union Building, 179 Queen Street, Auckland, 1 (mailing address Private bag, Auckland, 1). Tel 32-973, telex 2412 a/b BRIT N NZ 2412.
Christchurch
British Commercial Representative, PO Box 1762, Christchurch.
Nicaragua
There is no resident mission in Nicaragua. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica.
Niger
There is no resident mission in Niger. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Nigeria
British High Commission 16 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, **Lagos** (postal address: Private Mail Bag 12136, Lagos, Nigeria). Tel 51630/1/2, telex 21247 a/b 21247 UKREP NG.
Ibadan
Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Finance Corporation Building, Lebabon Street, Ibadan. (postal address: Private Mail Bag 5010, Ibadan). Tel 21551, telex 31102 a/b BHC IBN (NG)
Kaduna
Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, United Bank for Africa Building, Hospital Road, Kaduna. (postal address: Private mail bag 2096, Kaduna). Tel 22573/5, telex 71104 a/b 71104 BHCKAD NG
Norway
British Embassy. Thomas Heftyesgate 8, **Oslo, 2.** Tel 563890/7, telex 11575 a/b 11575 UKOSL N.
Bergen
British Consulate, Slottgsten 1, 5015 Bergen. Tel 217033, telex 42660 a/b 42660 UK BGN N.
Okinawa Prefecture
British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British consulate-general, Osaka, Japan.
Oman
British Embassy, **Muscat** (postal address PO Box 300, Muscat). Tel 722411, telex Muscat 3216 a/b PRODROME 3216.
Pakistan
British Embassy, Diplomatic Enclave, Ramma 5 (PO Box 1122). **Islamabad.** Tel 22131/5.
Karachi
British Consulate-General, York Place, Runnymede Lane, Port Trust Estate, Clifton, Karachi-6. Tel 53 20 41/46.
Commercial matters concerning the northern areas, including the provinces of Punjab and North West Frontier, are dealt with by the embassy, and for Sind and Baluchistan provinces by the consulate at Karachi.
Panama
British Embassy, Via Espana 120, **Panama City** (postal address: Apartado 889, Panama City Panama). Tel Panama City, 23-0451, telex 3481020 a/b PROPANA.
Papua New Guinea
British High Commission, United Church Building (3rd Floor), Douglas Street, **Port Moresby** (postal address PO Box 739, Port Moresby). Tel 212500, telex NE 22142 a/b UKREP 22142.
Paraguay
British Embassy, 25 de Mayo 171, **Asuncion** (postal address Casilla de Correo 404, Asuncion). Tel 49146 and 44472, telex 139 a/b PRODROME 139 PY.
Peru
British Embassy, Edificio Pacifico-Washington, Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa (sextra cuadra), **Lima** (postal address PO Box 854, Lima). Tel 283830, telex 25230 a/b 25230 PU PRODROME.
Philippines
British Embassy, Electra House, 115-117 Esteban Street, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro **Manila,** (postal address PO Box 1970 MCC). Tel 8910-51/8, telex 3282 a/b 3282 PRODOME PN.
Poland
British Embassy, Aleja Roz 1, **Warsaw.** Tel 281001-5, telex 813694 a/b 813694 PROD PL.
Portugal
British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos a Lapa 35-39, **Lisbon 3.** Tel 661191/5, telex 12278 a/b 12278 PROLIS P.
Oporto
Consul Commercial, Avenida da Boavista 3072. Tel 02-684789.
Qatar
British Embassy, PO Box 3, **Doha.** Tel 321991/4, telex DH4205 a/b 4205 PRODRO DH.
Romania
British Embassy, 24 Strada Jules Michelet, **Bucharest.** Tel 111635/6, telex 011-295 a/b 11295 PRODM R.
Rwanda
There is no resident mission in Rwanda. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire.
Saudi Arabia
British Embassy, Jedda Towers, Citibank Building (PO Box 393). **Jedda.** Tel 27306 and 27122, telex 401043 a/b PRODROM SJ.
Senegal
British Embassy, 20 Rue du Docteur Guillet (BP 6025), **Dakar.** Tel 27051, telex 548 a/b PRODROM, SG.
Seychelles
British High Commission, Victoria House (3rd floor), PO Box 161, **Victoria.** Tel 23055/6, telex 269 a/b UKREP SZ.
Sierra Leone
British High Commission, Standard Bank of Sierra Leone Ltd Blg. Lightfoot Boston St., **Freetown.** Tel 23961-5, telex 3235 a/b 3235 UKREP SL.
Singapore
British High Commission, Tanglin Circus, **Singapore 10** (postal address Tanglin PO Box 19). Tel 639333, telex RS 21218 a/b UKREP SP RS 21218.
Soloman Islands
British High Commission, PO Box 676, **Honiara,** telex 214 a/b UKREP HQ 214.
Somali Democratic Republic
British Embassy, Waddada Xasan Geeddi Abtoow 7/8, PO Box 1036, **Mogadishu.** Tel 22088/9 and 34072/3, telex Mogadishu 617 a/b PRODROME MOG SM.
South Africa, Republic of
British Embassy, 6 Hill Street, Arcadia, **Pretoria** 0002. Tel 74-3121, telex 3641 a/b 3641 SA.
Johannesburg
British Consulate-General, 5th Floor, Nedbank Mall, 145/7 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg 2000 or PO Box 10101, Tel 218161, telex 8-7115 a/b 8-7115 JH.
Johannesburg is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in South Africa.
Cape Town
British Consulate-General, 11th Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St Georges Street, PO Box 1346, Cape Town 8000. Tel 41-1466/8, telex 5-7447CT a/b 5-7447CT.
Durban
British Consulate-General, 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban 4001. Tel 313131 (five lines), telex 6-2428 a/b 6-2428 SA.
Spain
British Embassy, Calle de Fernando el Santo 16, **Madrid 4.** Tel 419-0200/12, telex 27656 a/b 27656 INGLAE.
Algeciras
British Consulate General, Avenida Francesco Franco II. Tel 661600, 661604, telex 78079 a/b BRAGLG E.
Barcelona
British Consulate-General, Edificio Torre de Barcelona, Avenida Generalisimo Franco 477 (13th Floor), Apartado de Correos 12111, Barcelona 36. Tel 3222151 (5 lines), telex 52799 a/b 52799 BRBARE.
Bilbao
British Consulate-General, Alameda Urquijo 2-8, Bilbao 8. Tel 4157600, 4157711, 4157722, telex 32446 a/b 32446 BRBIL.
Vigo
British Vice-Consulate, Plaza de Compostela No. 23 (6°), (Apartado 49), Vigo. Tel 211450.
Las Palmas
British Consulate, Edificio Hocasa, 6 Piso, Calle Alfredo L. Jones, 33 (PO Box 2020). Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. Tel 262508, telex 95276 a/b 95276 BRTLP(E).
Sri Lanka
British High Commission, Galle Road, Kollupitiya, **Colombo** 3 (postal address PO Box 1433, Colombo). Tel 27611/17, telex 1101 a/b UKREP, COLOMBO.
Sudan
British Embassy, PO Box 801, New Aboulela Building, Barlaman Avenue, **Khartoum.** Tel 70760, 70766-9.
Surinam
British High Commission, 44 Main Street, PO Box 625, **Georgetown,** Guyana. Tel 65881/2/3/4.
There is an honorary consul at the British consulate at Paramaribo who sees business visitors. His address is: Van't HogerHuystraat (PO Box 1300), **Paramaribo.** Tel 72870.
Swaziland
British High Commission, Alister Miller Street, **Mbabane** (postal address British High Commission, Private bag, Mbabane). Tel 42581-42586, telex 2079 a/b 2079 WD.
Sweden
British Embassy, Skarpogatan 6-8 S-115 27 **Stockholm.** Tel 670140, telex 19340 a/b 19340 BRITEMB S.
Gothenburg
British consulate-General, Götgatan 15, SK-411 05 Gothenburg. Tel 136277, telex 20041 a/b BRITAIN S.
Malmo
British Consulate, Lilla Nygatan 11, S-211 38 Malmo. Tel 126625.
Switzerland
Directorate of British Export Promotion in Switzerland: British Consulate-General, Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 **Zurich.** Tel (01) 47 15 20/6, telex 54260 a/b 54260 UKZUR CH.
Zurich is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Switzerland.
Berne
British Embassy, Thunstrasse 50, 3005 Berne. Tel (031) 445021/8, telex 32687 a/b 32687 UKBNE CH.

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise, stated the telegraphic addresses to be used are:

Embassies: 'Prodrome' followed by the town name.

Consular offices: 'Britain' followed by the town name.

High commission offices: 'Ukrep' followed by the town nane.

But note . . .

Auckland, New Zealand: Britauck.

Bermuda: Britradev, New York.

Canada: consular offices – 'Britcon' followed by the town name, except Winnipeg which is 'Britrad' Winnipeg.

Pakistan: Britcongen-Karachi.

Basle
British Consulate, PO Box No 252, Dufourstrasse 9, CH-4010 Basle. Tel (061) 235843, telex 62959 a/b UKBAL CH.
Geneva
British Consulate-General, 6th Floor, Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. Tel (022) 343800, 332385, telex 22956 a/b 22956A (or B) UKGV CH.
Syria
British Embassy, Quarter Maliki, 11 Mohammad Kurd Ali Street, Malki Avenue (PO Box 37), **Damascus.** Tel 33256; -3.
Tahiti
There is no resident mission in Tahiti. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Paris, France.
Tanzania
British High Commission, Permanent House, corner Azikiwe Street/Independence Avenue, PO Box 9112, **Dar es Salaam.** Tel 29601, telex 41004 a/b 41004 UKREP.
Thailand
British Embassy, Ploenchit Road, **Bangkok.** Tel 2527161 (Monday to Friday 0800-1630), 2527160 all other times.
Togo
There is no resident mission in Togo. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British High commission in Accra Ghana.
Tonga
British High Commission, PO Box 56, **Nuku'alofa.**
Trinidad and Tobago
British High Commission, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, PO Box 225, **Port of Spain.** Trinidad, Tel 52861-6, telex WG3224 a/b UKREP 224.
Tunisia
British Embassy, 5 Place de la Victoire, **Tunis.** Tel 245100, 245324, 245649, 244805, telex TUNIS 12007 a/b PRODROM 12007 TN.
Turkey
British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesix, 46a Cankaya, **Ankara.** Tel 274310/5, telex 42320 a/b PROD TR.
Istanbul
British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Tel 447545-9 and 498874, telex 22298 a/b BRIT IST.
United Arab Emirates
Abu Dhabi: British Embassy, PO Box 248, Abu Dhabi, UAE. Tel 43033/4/5, telex AH2234 a/b PRODROME AH 2234.
Dubai British Embassy, Tariq Ibn Zayed Street (PO Box 65), Dubai. UAE. Tel 431070, 431893 and 431993, telex DB 45426 a/b PRODR DB.
United States
British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., **Washington D.C.** 20008. Tel HO21340 or 4621340 (area code 202), telex 892370 a/b PRODROME WSH.
New York
British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street (19th and 20th floors), New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel 593-2258, area code 212, telex 126919 a/b PRODROME NYK.
New York is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in the United States.
Atlanta
British Consulate-General, Suite 912, 225 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. Tel 524-5856/8, area code 404, telex 542517 a/b BRITAIN ATL.
Boston
British Consulate-General, Suite 4740, Prudential Tower, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. Tel 261-3060, area code 617, telex 940994 a/b BRITAIN BSN.
Chicago
British Consulate-General, 33 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. Tel 346-1810/17, area code 312, telex 254432 a/b BRITAIN CGO.
Cleveland
British Consulate-General, 1828 Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. Tel 621-7674, area code 216, telex 980126 a/b BRITAIN CLV.
Dallas
British Consulate, 813 Stemmons Tower West, 2730 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207. Tel 637-3600, area code 214, telex 730382 a/b BRITAIN DAL.
Detroit
British Consulate-General, 2200 Detroit Bank and Trust Building, 211 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan 48226. Tel 962-4776, area code 313, telex 230158 a/b BRITAIN DET.
Houston
British Consulate-General, Suite 2250, 601 Jefferson, Houston, Texas 77002. Tel 659-6270, area code 713, telex 762-307 a/b BRITAIN HOU.
Los Angeles
British Consulate-General, 3701, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010. Tel 385-7381, area code 213, telex 677421 a/b BRITAIN LSA.
Philadelphia
British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Tel 92 52430/2, area code 215, telex 834636 a/b BRITAIN PhA.
San Juan
British Consulate, Room 1014, Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. (postal address GPO Box 2157, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936). Tel 767-4435 (area code 809), telex 365270 a/b 265270 BRITAIN.
St Louis
British Consulate-General, 7th Floor, Gateway Tower, 1 Memorial Drive, St Louis, Missouri 63102. Tel Main 14688, area code 314, telex 447190 a/b BRITAIN STL.
San Francisco
British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Equitable Life Buildings, 120 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104. Tel 981-3030, area code 415, telex 340628 a/b BRITAIN SFO.
Seattle
British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 801 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. Tel 622-9253, area code 206, telex 329602 a/b BRITAIN SEA.
Upper Volta
There is no resident mission in Upper Volta. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British embassy in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Uruguay
British Embassy, Calle Marco Bruto 1073, **Montevideo.** Tel 791033, 791133, 799173, telex 439 a/b PRODROME UY.
USSR
British Embassy, Kutuzovsky Prospekt 7/4, **Moscow** G248. Tel 241-1033/4 (231 85 11/2 and 231 23 31 outside office hours), telex 7341 a/b PRODROME SU.
Venezuela
British Embassy, 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Commercial Tamanaco, Chuao, **Caracas** (postal address: Apartado 1246, Caracas). Tel 91-12-55, 91-14-77, telex 23468 a/b 23468 PROCA VE.
Vietnam
British Embassy, 16 Pho Ly Thuong Kiet, **Hanoi.** Tel 2349 and 2510.
Yemen Arab Republic
British Embassy, 13 Al Qasr al Jumhuri (PO Box 1287), **Sana'a.** Tel 5428.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
British Embassy, 28 Ho Chi Minh Street, Khormaksar, **Aden.** Tel 24801-4.
Yugoslavia
British Embassy, 46 Generala Zdanova 11000 **Belgrade.** Tel 645034, 645043, 645055, 645087, telex 11468 a/b 11468 YU PROBEL.
Zagreb
British Consulate-General, Ilica 12 (PO Box 454), 41001 Zagreb. Tel 455-522, 413-819 (Commercial section), telex 21309 a/b 21309 YU BR ZAG.
Zaire
British Embassy, 9 Avenue de l'Equateur, 5th Floor, (B.P. 8049), **Kinshasa.** Tel 23483/6 and 22666.
Zambia
British High Commission, Independence Avenue, PO Box RW50, **Lusaka.** Tel 51122, telex 41150 a/b UKREP ZA 41150.

British trade correspondents

Trade correspondents generally give part-time service to the Departments of Trade and Industry. Often they are civil servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain other territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British trade correspondents can assist British business visitors is therefore limited.

Africa, South West
Mr M. A. Isaacson, PO Box 29, **Windhoek,** South West Africa. Tel 7983.
Belize
Mr Gordon Roe, 6 Fort Street, PO Box 438, **Belize City.** Tel 2383.
Falkland Islands
The Chief Secretary, **Stanley.**
Gibraltar
The Financial and Development Secretary, Government Secretariat, **Gibraltar.** Tel 70071, ext 51, telex GK 233 a/b SECRETARIAT GIBRALTAR.
Gilbert Islands
The Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 77, Bairiki, **Tarawa,** Gilbert Islands.
New Hebrides
Secretary for Financial Affiars, British Residency, **Vila.**
Santa Cruz
Edificio SAC1 2 do Piso, Calle Rene Moreno Esq Pari. Tel 29154.
St Helena
The Colonial Treasurer, The Castle, Island of St Helena, South Atlantic Ocean.

Town index

Towns with commercial representation

Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Accra, Ghana
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Adelaide, Australia
Aden, Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of
Algeciras, Spain
Algiers, Algeria
Amman, Jordan
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Ankara, Turkey
Antananrivo Madagasgar
Antwerp, Belgium
Asuncion, Paraguay
Athens, Greece
Atlanta, United States
Auckland, New Zealand
Baghdad, Iraq
Bahrain, Bahrain
Banda Seri Begawan, Brunei
Bangkok, Thailand
Banjul, The Gambia
Barcelona, Spain
Basle, Switzerland
Beirut, Lebanon
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Bergen, Norway
Berlin, Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany
Berne, Switzerland
Bilbao, Spain
Blantyre, Malawi
Bogota, Colombia
Bombay, India
Bonn, Germany
Bordeaux, France
Boston, United States
Brasilia, Brazil
Bridgetown, Barbados
Brisbane, Australia
Brussels, Belgium
Bucharest, Romania
Budapest, Hungary
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Cairo, Egypt, Arab Republic of
Calcutta, India
Canberra, Australia
Capetown, South Africa
Caracas, Venezuela
Casablanca, Morocco
Chicago, United States
Christchurch, New Zealand
Cleveland, United States
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Copenhagen, Denmark
Dacca, Bangladash
Dakar, Senegal
Dallas, United States
Damascus, Syria
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Detroit, United States
Dilkusha, Bangladesh
Doha, Qatar
Douala, Cameroon
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Dublin, Irish Republic
Durban, South Africa
Dusseldorf, Germany
Edmonton, Canada
Florence, Italy
Floriana, Malta
Frankfurt, Germany
Freetown, Sierra Leone
Gaborone, Botswana
Geneva, Switzerland
Genoa, Italy
Georgetown, Guyana
Gothenburg, Sweden
Guatemala City, Guatemala
Hague, The, Netherlands
Halifax, Canada
Hamburg, Germany
Hanoi, Vietnam
Hanover, Germany
Havana, Cuba
Helsinki, Finland
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Ibadan, Nigeria
Islamabad, Pakistan
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Kaduna, Nigeria
Karachi, Pakistan
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Strasbourg, France
Stuttgart, Germany
Suva, Fiji
Sydney, Australia
Tehran, Iran
Tel Aviv, Israel
The Hague, Netherlands
Tokyo, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Torshavn, Faroe Islands (Denmark)
Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, The Popular Socialist
Tunis, Tunisia
Turin, Italy
Ulan Bator, Mongolia
Vancouver, Canada
Venice, Italy
Victoria, Seychelles
Vienna, Austria
Vientiane, Laos
Vigo, Spain
Warsaw, Poland
Washington, United States
Wellington, New Zealand
Winnipeg, Canada
Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Zurich, Switzerland

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fiscal tax system for spirits. The fiscal tax on alcohol and products containing alcohol is raised from 90 000 to 130 000 lire per anhydrous hectolitre of alcohol.

Units of measurement decree. The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* 145, 27 May, published a correction notice for decree-law 122, 14 April.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Kenya

Nairobi city council tenders. It has recently been reported in the Kenyan press that 7.5 per cent margin of preference will be given to Kenyan contractors by the Nairobi city council when evaluating tenders. The margin of preference is restricted to Kenyan contractors who qualify for such preference in accordance with the provisions of the recent loan agreement between Nairobi city council and the World Bank.

Contractors claiming local preferences will be considered if, among other things, the majority beneficial ownership of the tenderer, was effectively vested in Kenyan citizens. If the tenderer is a group of firms including one or more non-Kenyan companies, the group will be required to surrender half of the profits to be derived from the contract which will go to the domestic firms included in the group.

The tenderer will also be required to undertake not to sub-contract more than 50 per cent in terms of contract prices of the works to sub-contractors who would not themselves be eligible for local preferences.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3331.

Mexico

Tariff amendments. Acuerdos of the Secretaria de Comercio, published in the *Diario Oficial* of both 19 and 27 September, amended the official prices of some goods in the following tariff headings:

08.05, 29.16, 29.19, 29.23, 29.24, 29.25, 29.26, 29.39, 33.04, 33.05, 37.02, 40.02, 48.07, 68.04, 73.05, 82.11, 84.36, 84.59, 87.06

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Tariff amendments. Acuerdos of the Secretaria de Comercio published in the *Diario Oficial*, 5 October, amended the official prices of the goods in the following tariff headings:

29.14.B.001 29.23.A.070 29.23.A.073 59.11.A.002 83.01.A.002 84.06.B.022 84.63.A.016 84.63.A.018 85.21.A.020 90.17.B.014

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Netherlands

Mustard. A decree dated 20 July 1978 ('Staatsblad' 469), published on 26 September, modifies the Mustard Decree (Community Act).

Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

An English translation should be available shortly.

New Zealand

Electric lamps, etc. The New Zealand government has issued the Customs Tariff (Composite) Amendment Order 1978, which came into force on 1 July, whereby CCCN 85.20 and CCCN 91.11 were amended to read as follows:

Per cent

Tariff item/Goods	Rates of duty: Normal tariff	Rates of duty: Preferential tariff	Unit
85.20.001 Filament lamps and fluorescent tubes	35	Aul 20 Can 25 DC 25	No.
85.20.011 Neon and similar gas discharge tubes	15	Aul Free Can Free DC Free	No.
91.11 Other clock and watch parts:			
91.11.003 Mainsprings and hairsprings	5	Aul Free Can Free DC Free	
91.11.005 Clock and watch movements, assembled but incomplete	The rates applicable to the goods for which the incomplete movements have been designed		
91.11.008 Other	Free		

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Philippines

Cancellation of duty-free imports. The Philippines Department of Finance has issued department order 12-78, 26 May, which came into force on 21 April, where a 5 per cent customs import duty and a 5 per cent internal revenue tax is placed on all imports that have had a duty-free and/or tax-free importation privilege.

The following imports shall still be allowed into the Philippines duty free and tax free:

1 Those imports exempt through international treaties or commitments.
2 Goods brought into the Export Processing Zone (Free Zone)
3 Machinery, equipment, spare parts and materials used for the discovery and production of indigenous petroleum
4 Ocean-going vessels
5 Goods imported by Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre
6 Machinery and equipment for oil exploration operations
7 Machinery, equipment, supplies, materials and services by PNOC (Philippine National Oil Co)
8 Sports equipment imported by the Department of Youth and Sports Development
9 Equipment to be used in the shipbuilding and ship-repair industries
10 Goods and equipment for use by the Water Districts for projects in the water systems
11 Goods imported by the Central Bank of the Philippines
12 Certain machinery and equipment for coal operations.
13 Those importations the internal revenue tax of which has been reduced by some incentive laws to below 5 per cent minimum
14 Imports granted exemption by the President of the Philippines

The customs duty and internal revenue tax imposed under this decree shall be applied to imports whether they have enjoyed total or partial exemption and shall be paid before release of the shipment from customs custody. This, however, is without prejudice to the power of the Philippines Board of Investments (BOI) to authorise the deferred payment of taxes and duties on importation of BOI-registered enterprises.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Portugal

Basic foodstuffs. The 1978 import ceilings for basic foodstuffs have been amended by despacho Normativo 246/78, 21 September, as follows:

Beef, in quarters	10 800 tons
Boned beef	4 500 tons
Liquid milk	5 590 000 litres
Full fat dried milk	600 tons
Skimmed dried milk	900 tons
Butter	2 500 tons
Ox liver	500 tons
Tripe	1 000 tons
Cow heels	100 tons

Calls for tender are put out to local suppliers on the Junta's list. Interested British companies should ensure that their contact/agent in Portugal is registered as a supplier with the Junta Nacional dos Pecuarious, the government buying agency. Further details may be obtained from Dr Maria Helena Calca, Junta Nacional dos Produtos Pecuarious, rua Castilho 20, Lisbon, telex 16764 PROPEC P.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 460.

Senegal

Import duty and tax changes. The Sengalese national assembly adopted the following import duty and tax changes from 11 August:

Standard tax increases
Spirits, containing more than 20 per cent of pure alcohol, and shoes, from 22 per cent to 30.9 per cent

Fiscal duty increases
1 Fresh fruit and vegetables from 4 per cent to 10 per cent
2 Tinned vegetables from 15 per cent to 20 per cent
3 Tinned fruits from 20 per cent to 25 per cent
4 Tinned fish from 15 per cent to 20 per cent
5 Wooden furniture from 15 per cent to 25 per cent

Turnover and special taxes on butane gas for domestic purposes and duties and taxes on pharmaceutical goods under tariff item 30.03 are abolished.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 472.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list 33/78, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 6 October, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Fencing wire, being round or oval wire with a cross-sectional dimension of not less than 1.63 mm and not more than 4.88 mm, in rolls:
  1.1 Not plated, coated or clad;
  1.2 Plated, coated or clad with zinc, classifiable under tariff subheading 73.14.20.
2 Baling or binding wire, being annealed wire commonly used on agricultural binders:
  2.1 Not plated, coated or clad;
  2.2 Plated, coated or clad with zinc, classifiable under tariff subheading 73.14.30.
3 Other wire:
  3.1 Not plated, coated or clad;
  3.2 Plated, coated or clad with zinc, classifiable under tariff subheadings 73.14.90 and 73.14.95.
4 Barbed wire, classifiable under tariff subheading 73.26.10.
5 Polyamides and superpolyamides:
  5.1 Liquid or pasty;
  5.2 In blocks, lumps, powders (excluding moulding powders), granules, flakes and similar bulk forms, having a melting point according to the ball and ring method not exceeding 150 degrees C, classifiable under tariff subheading 39.01.40.10.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in applications are being

informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the applications it should address inquiries to CRE 01-215 5274.

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 22 September:

R.1900, CCCN 64.01, 64.02, 64.03, 64.04, 64.05 and 64.06: The effect of this notice is that with the introduction of the Mondopoint system of shoe sizes chapter 64, which relates to footwear is metricated.

Import surcharge

R.1901, item 172.00, CCCN 64.00: Addition to the list of exclusions 64.01.15.30, 64.01.15.40, 64.02.35.40, 64.02.35.50, 64.02.35.60, 64.02.45.30, 64.02.45.50, 64.02.55.20, 64.04.50.30 and 64.04.50.40.

R.1902, CCCN 29.25, 29.35 and 38.11: Specific provisions are made for diuron, simazine, ametrine and herbicides containing any one of these substances as active ingredient. The rates of duty on diuron, simazine and herbicides containing any one of these substances as active ingredient are increased to 20 per cent or 300c per kg less 50 per cent.

R.1903, CCCN 30.03: Specific provision is made for anti-cancer agents and their antidotes, containing methopterin, triethylene thiophosphoramide or calcium folinate, and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free.

R.1904, CCCN 85.45: The effect of this amendment is that the rate of duty on milling machines, of the turret type, is reduced from 20 per cent to free.

R.1905, CCCN 85.01: (1) The effect of this amendment is that the rate of duty on transformers rated at more than 15 000 KVA but not exceeding 47 500 KVA and with a rated secondary voltage not exceeding 500 V, is increased from 5 per cent (general) and free (preferential to 20 per cent (general) and 15 per cent (preferential). (2) Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 15 per cent is made for transformers rated at more than 47 500 KVA and having a maximum working voltage of 145 KV.

R.1910, CCCN 44.03, 44.04 and 44.05: The expression 'value for duty purposes' in subheadings 44.03.10.10, 44.03.30.10, 44.03.50.10, 44.03.80.10, 44.04.10.10, 44.05.10.10, 44.05.10.20 is substituted by the expression 'value for duty purposes plus insurance and freight' with retrospective effect to 1 January 1978.

Industrial rebates

R.1906, item 306.09, CCCN 29.00: The effect of this notice is that diuron and simazine may no longer be entered under rebate of duty for the manufacture of agricultural pesticides.

R.1907, item 304.08, CCCN 20.07: The provision for a rebate of duty on lime juice, for the manufacture of beverages is withdrawn.

R.1908, item 307.03. Deletion of tariff heading 39.01. The provision for a rebate of duty on aminoplast moulding powders for the manufacture of moulded plastic goods is withdrawn.

Drawbacks and refunds of customs duty

R.1909, items 506.09 and 511.08, CCCN 28.38, 59.03, 61.09 and 83.09: Provision is made for a drawback of the full duty on: a sodium sulphate, used in the manufacture of vanadium pentoxide for export; and b certain label tape, bust cups and slides, used in the manufacture of brassieres for export.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Sri Lanka

Import duty amendments. The Sri Lankan government has announced various import duty changes from 14 August.

Per cent

Tariff heading/Description	General rate of duty
21.07	
Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:	
A Saccharine tablets and other sweetening agents for diabetics	25 (No change)
B Infants' milk foods	Free
C Infants' and invalids' foods (other than infants' milk foods) approved by the Director of Health Services	Free
D Autolysed yeast	5
E Other	50
44.14	
Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm; veneer sheets and sheets of plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm:	
A Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood	5 (No change)
B Other	50
97.06	
Appliances, apparatus, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, or for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading 97.04)	12½

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7062/475.

Tunisia

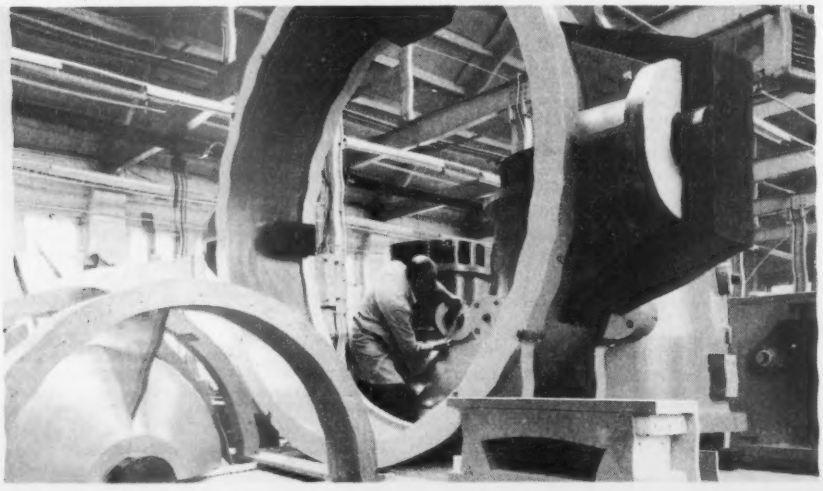
Production taxes. The Tunisian *Journal*, 18 August, announced the suspension of production tax until 31 December 1978 on the following items:

01.02 B Pure-bred breeding animals of the bovine species.
01.04 A Pure-bred breeding sheep and goats.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462.

Valves for Swaziland dam project

Butterfly valve for the Fairview dam project in Swaziland – part of a £¾ million order for valves and related equipment won by J. Blakeborough and Sons, Brighouse, west Yorkshire.



United States

Reductions in duty. The United States' administration announced, on 21 September, reductions in the rate of duty for the following products as from 1 October 1978 because the existing duties are unduly burdening and restricting the foreign trade of the United States:

Modified TSUS item no./ Description	Rates of duty 1978	1979	1980	1981
946.02				
Frogmeat (except offal) provided for in item 106.60	Free	Free	Free	Free
946.14				
Mangoes prepared or preserved provided for in item 147.96	2.3c per lb	1.5c per lb	1.5c per lb	1.5c per lb
946.42				
Yarns and rovings of jute, singles under 720 yds per pound provided for in 305.20	4.5% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
946.44				
Yarns and rovings of jute, singles over 720 yds per pound provided for in 305.22	8% *ad val.*	5% *ad val.*	4.4% *ad val.*	4.4% *ad val.*
946.46				
Yarns and rovings of jute, plied under 720 yds per pound provided for in 305.28	7% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*
946.50				
Woven fabrics of jute in item 335.50	1% *ad val.*	1% *ad val.*	1% *ad val.*	1% *ad val.*
946.52				
Webbing of jute in item 347.30	11% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*	5.6% *ad val.*	5.6% *ad val.*
946.54				
Textile floor coverings in 360.15	8% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
946.56				
Textile floor coverings in 360.35	3.6c per sq ft	2.2c per sq ft	2c per sq ft	2c per sq ft
946.58				
Bags and sacks of veg fibre except cotton in item 385.45	Free	Free	Free	Free
946.60				
Pile matting and pile mats of coir in 385.95	4.2c per sq ft	3.4c per sq ft	2.6c per sq ft	2c per sq ft
946.62				
Opium in item 435.70	Free	Free	Free	Free
946.64				
Mica not over 0.006 in thick in 516.71	8% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.4% ad val.	4.4% ad val.
946.66				
Mica over 0.006 in thick in 516.76	9.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	5% ad val.
946.68				
Articles of mica not specially provided for in 516.94	9.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	5% ad val.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

Speciality steel. Imports in pounds weight from the EEC for the product under quota as at 22 September 1978:

Plates of stainless steel (item 923.21)	2 316 268

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

Ceramic tableware. Escape clause tariffs on ceramic tableware (TSUS items 923.01, 923.07, 923.13 and 923.15) were removed, from 5 October by a presidential proclamation.

Tariff rates on products previously covered by these escape clause provisions have therefore reverted to those associated with their basic TSUS provisions under items 533.28, 533.38, 533.73 and 533.75 respectively.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1975 prices		at 1975 prices			at 1975 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1977	1975	£ million	£ million			£ million 34,469	20,261	4,540	3,181	£ million		
1971	94.5	59 340	20 208	3 923	3 888	235	−277	218	12	1 090	261	829
1972	96.7	62 762	20 239	3 398	4 055	73	−279	173	29	135	−722	857
1973	103.4	65 497	21 609	3 504	4 674	2 983	1 336	432	624	−999	−2 383	1 384
1974	101.4	64 070	21 164	3 822	4 605	1 462	1 288	361	−180	−3 591	−5 235	1 644
1975	100.0	63 192	20 817	3 522	3 841	−1 925	−1 221	−249	−100	−1 855	−3 236	1 381
1976	102.9	63 320	20 489	3 345	3 926	261	316	131	13	−1 137	−3 589	2 452
1977	104.8	62 732	19 738	3 573	4 325	1 051	442	266	29	289	−1 709	1 998
1976 2nd qtr.	102.7	15 785	5 137	828	972	−34	−46	−10	−67	−313	−949	636
3rd qtr.	103.3	15 884	5 168	849	1 005	173	83	81	46	−416	−1 132	716
4th qtr.	104.0	15 927	4 997	856	1 014	211	255	17	27	−329	−958	629
1977 1st qtr.	103.7	15 619	4 794	851	1 030	475	267	82	117	−495	−973	478
2nd qtr.	104.6	15 495	5 025	879	1 044	336	79	179	−4	−297	−762	465
3rd qtr.	105.2	15 777	4 965	910	1 103	−7	−18	−80	−59	574	31	543
4th qtr.	105.7	15 841	4 954	932	1 149	247	115	85	−33	507	−5	512
1978 1st qtr.	106.0	16 361	5 015	920	1 169	324	71	81	62	−317	−612	295
2nd qtr.	107.6	16 373	5 024	971	1 172	386	215	−41	128	198	−135	333
3rd qtr.										−44	−269	225
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+1.3	+3.5	+1.2	+2.7	+4.0							
on a year earlier	+2.5	+5.2	+2.2	+9.3	+12.9							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)				Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Export	Import
				monthly averages									On a balance of payment basis	
	at 1975 prices		at 1971 prices		(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)				at 1975 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1975	1975	1971 16,296	thousands	Jan. 1974		1975	1975	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1975 19,463	1975 22,699
1971	–	–	100.0	108.5	80.0	9.4	23.2	47.6	118.7	775.8	3.4	130.9	85.4	85.7
1972	–	–	105.3	138.6	85.7	7.1	24.2	50.1	134.0	854.9	3.7	147.3	85.2	95.3
1973	109.5	108.4	110.3	137.1	93.5	9.1	55.8	66.6	152.1	611.0	2.6	307.0	97.8	108.7
1974	105.1	106.5	109.0	102.8	108.5	16.0	86.3	81.9	179.1	599.7'	2.6'	302.7'	104.3	109.7
1975	100.0	100.0	106.7	97.2	134.8	24.2	100.0	100.0	226.6	929.0	3.9	150.0'	100.0	100.0
1976	102.0	101.4	106.5	104.7	157.1	16.5	127.0	117.3	261.9	1 269.8'	5.4'	120.4'	109.8	105.7
1977	105.8	102.9	103.6	107.1	182.0	15.8	145.6	140.6	288.5	1 378.1	5.8	155.6'	118.9	107.1
1977 1st qtr.	105.6	103.9	103.3	104	174.1	16.5	144.8	133.0	280.0	1 329.5	5.6	..	115.8	109.4
2nd qtr.	105.5	102.4	102.5	103	181.9	17.4	148.8	139.6	285.3	1 340.6	5.6	157.7	118.0	109.6
3rd qtr.	106.3	103.2	104.3	112	184.7	16.5	146.5	143.8	288.3	1 414.6	5.9	151.9	124.4	106.6
4th qtr.	105.8	102.0	104.4	110	187.4	13.1	142.2	145.8	300.4	1 427.8	6.0	160.1	117.6	102.7
1978 1st qtr.	107.0	102.3	106.3	129	190.6	9.5	140.2	149.2	310.8	1 409.4	5.9	187.7	119.9	114.1
2nd qtr.	110.5	104.2	108.0	130	195.8	7.7	146.3	151.8	329.0	1 372.7	5.7	210.3	122.2	109.6
3rd qtr.			111.2 p		199.2	7.8	145.0	154.7		1 380.5 p	5.8	213.0	126.2	116.0
1977 Oct.	105.6	101.7	102.7	116	186.5	14.1	143.7	145.3	295.8	1 431.5	6.0	156.0	119.0	101.4
Nov.	105.5	101.5	103.1	108	187.4	13.0	142.0	145.7	300.5	1 429.6	6.0	159.4	115.1	98.5
Dec.	106.3	102.7	106.9	104	188.4	12.1	141.0	146.3	304.8	1 422.3	6.0	165.0	119.8	108.1
1978 Jan.	106.8	102.2	104.9	125	189.5	9.9	139.4	148.3	306.3	1 419.2	5.9	180.3	111.7	114.4
Feb.	107.3	102.1	106.8	120	190.6	9.5	139.1	149.2	311.2	1 409.0	5.9	187.0	127.2	111.1
Mar.	107.0	102.8	107.0	142	191.8	9.1	142.0	150.0	314.8	1 400.0	5.9	195.8	120.9	116.7
Apr.	110.7	104.6	106.7	132	194.6	7.9	145.1	150.9	325.7	1 387.1	5.8	203.7	125.7	103.7
May	109.6	102.9	108.4	124	195.7	7.7	146.8	151.9	327.2	1 366.4	5.7	209.9	119.2	113.8
June	111.0	105.0	108.7	133	197.2	7.4	147.0	152.7	334.0	1 364.7	5.7	217.4	121.6	111.3
July	110.2	104.1	111.4	108	198.1	7.8	145.8	153.8	332.7 p	1 371.4	5.7	211.0	127.0	115.8
Aug	110.7 p	105.0 p	111.8	146	199.4	8.0	144.2 p	154.8 p		1 392.1	5.8	209.3	124.9	111.4
Sep			110½ p		200.2	7.8	145.0 p	155.5 p		1 378.1 p	5.8	218.7	126.7 p	120.9 p
% change latest 3 months														
on prev. 3 months	+1.4	+1.2	+3.0	−2.8	+1.7		−0.9	+1.9	+4.4	+0.6		+1.3	+3½	+6
on a year earlier	+4.8	+2.1	+6.6	+19.4	+7.5		−1.0	+7.6	+15.8	−2.4		+40.2	+1½ .	+9

p Provisional pe 2nd Preliminary e Estimate .. Not available ' Average of available months

Inquiries: *01-215 3453*

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for September

The current account for September is estimated to have been in deficit by £119 million, following the surplus of £132 million in August.

There was a deficit of £194 million on trade in goods in September, following the surplus of £57 million in August. The effect of the industrial dispute at Southampton docks (see note 1), and an increased deficit on trade in oil accounted for about two-thirds of this deterioration. Total exports were valued at £3,084 million and imports at £3,278 million. The balance on invisibles is projected to have been running at a monthly surplus of £75 million.

Third quarter 1978

In the third quarter, the current account was in deficit by £44 million compared with a surplus of £198 million in the previous quarter.

In the latest quarter, visible trade was in deficit by £269 million, compared with one of £135 million in the previous quarter. The balance of trade in the more erratic elements and in oil together worsened by £279 million between the periods.

The surplus on invisibles in the latest quarter is projected at £225 million.

Current account on balance of payments basis

VISIBLE TRADE (tables 2, 4, 5, 6 and 6a)

September

In September, there was a deficit on visible trade of £194 million, following the surplus of £57 million in August. It is estimated that around £80 million of this deterioration resulted from the effects of the industrial dispute at Southampton docks (see note 1) and a further £72 million from an increased deficit on trade in oil. The value of total exports rose by £64 million, mainly due to higher exports of precious stones. Total imports increased by £315 million, from a somewhat low August level, with the Southampton dispute, and trade in erratic items and in oil, together, accounting for over half this increase.

In terms of *volume*, exports rose by 1½ per cent and imports by 8½ per cent. The export and import unit value indices both rose by 1 per cent, largely reflecting higher prices for diamonds, with the terms of trade index unchanged.

Third quarter

In the third quarter, there was a visible trade deficit of £269 million following one of £135 million in the second quarter of this year. This worsening of some £130 million was more than accounted for by a deterioration of £190 million in the balance on the more erratic items of trade, mainly due to a reduction in exports of precious stones from an erratically high second quarter level. There was also an increase of around £90 million in the deficit on trade in oil.

Total exports were valued at £9,152 million in the third quarter, 4½ per cent (£393 million)

Table 1 Current account

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible trade: Visible balance	Visible trade: Exports fob	Visible trade: Imports fob	Invisibles: Balance	Invisibles: Credits	Invisibles: Debits
1977 4th quarter	+507	−5	8 187	8 192	+512	4 141	3 629
1978 1st quarter	−317	−612	8 410	9 022	+295	4 230	3 935
2nd quarter	+198	−135	8 759	8 894	+333	4 295	3 962
3rd quarter	−44 [1]	−269	9 152	9 421	+225 [1]		
1978 Apr	+303	+192	2 990	2 798	+111 [2]	Monthly figures of credits and debits are not available	
May	−116	−227	2 854	3 081	+111 [2]		
June	+11	−100	2 915	3 015	+111 [2]		
July	−57 [1]	−132	3 048	3 180	+75 [1]		
August	+132 [1]	+57	3 020	2 963	+75 [1]		
September	−119 [1]	−194	3 084	3 278	+75 [1]		

[1] Invisibles are projections and subject to revision as information becomes available. [2] One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate; monthly figures of invisibles not available.

Table 2 Current balance, visible trade and invisible trade

Balance of payments basis

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible trade: Visible balance	Visible trade: Exports fob	Visible trade: Imports fob	Invisible balance
1976	−1 137	−3 589	25 424	29 013	+2 452
1977	+289	−1 709	32 182	33 891	+1 998
1976 1st quarter	−79	−550	5 654	6 204	+471
2nd quarter	−313	−949	6 160	7 109	+636
3rd quarter	−416	−1 132	6 513	7 645	+716
4th quarter	−329	−958	7 097	8 055	+629
1977 1st quarter	−495	−973	7 512	8 485	+478
2nd quarter	−297	−762	7 927	8 689	+465
3rd quarter	+574	+31	8 556	8 525	+543
4th quarter	+507	−5	8 187	8 192	+512
1978 1st quarter	−317	−612	8 410	9 022	+295
2nd quarter	+198	−135	8 759	8 894	+333
3rd quarter p	− 44 [1]	−269	9 152	9 421	+225 [1]
1978 April	+303	+192	2 990	2 798	+111 [2]
May	−116	−227	2 854	3 081	+111 [2]
June	+11	−100	2 915	3 015	+111 [2]
July	−57 [1]	−132	3 048	3 180	+75 [1]
August r	+132 [1]	+57	3 020	2 963	+75 [1]
September p	−119 [1]	−194	3 084	3 278	+75 [1]
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter			+4½	+6	

p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates [1] Invisibles are projections and subject to revision as information becomes available. [2] One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate; monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

Table 3 Invisibles

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Invisibles: Total: Balance	Invisibles: Total: Credits	Invisibles: Total: Debits	of which private sector and public corporations [1]: Balance	Credits	Debits
1976	+2 452	14 354	11 902	+4 702	13 179	8 477
1977	+1 998	16 135	14 137	+4 712	14 708	9 996
1976 3rd quarter	+716	3 743	3 027	+1 283	3 425	2 152
4th quarter	+629	3 912	3 283	+1 288	3 624	2 336
1977 1st quarter	+478	3 922	3 444	+1 168	3 625	2 457
2nd quarter	+465	3 957	3 492	+1 143	3 647	2 504
3rd quarter	+543	4 115	3 572	+1 229	3 749	2 520
4th quarter	+512	4 141	3 629	+1 172	3 687	2 515
1978 1st quarter	+295	4 230	3 935	+1 163	3 761	2 598
2nd quarter	+333	4 295	3 962	+1 094	3 777	2 682
July	+75 [2]					
August	+75 [2]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
September	+75 [2]					

n.a. Not available. [1] ie excluding general government transactions and all transfers. [2] See note 1 of table 2.

higher than in the previous quarter despite a fall of around £230 million in exports of the more erratic items (particularly precious stones). The increase in exports was generally widespread. By volume, total exports rose by 3½ per cent (5½ per cent excluding the more erratic items) to a level above the peak of a year earlier.

The value of imports in the latest quarter was £9,421 million, 6 per cent (£527 million) above the level of the previous quarter. Imports of oil, which rose sharply from an erratically low second quarter level, account for around one-third of this increase. Imports of manufactures also rose strongly. In volume terms, total imports were up by 6 per cent (7½ per cent excluding the more erratic items). They now exceed the high level in the first quarter of the year.

With the export unit value index rising by 2½ per cent and the imports unit value index by 1½ per cent, the terms of trade index rose by 1 per cent.

INVISIBLES (table 3)

The latest estimates of invisibles – services, interest, profits and dividends and transfers – relate to the second quarter of 1978 when credits were £4,295 million and debits £3,962 million, giving a surplus of £333 million for the quarter (a monthly average of £111 million). Invisibles of the private sector and public corporations, excluding transfers, were in surplus by £1,094 million in the second quarter (a monthly average of £365 million). The surplus on all invisibles is projected to average about £75 million a month in the third quarter. This is substantially lower than the estimate for the second quarter because of the higher net contributions to the EEC in the third quarter.

Table 4 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers

Balance of payments basis — Indices 1975 = 100

	Unit value (Not seasonally adjusted)			Volume (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade [1]	Exports	Imports
1976	120.7	121.6	99.3	109.8	105.7
1977	142.4	141.4	100.7	118.9	107.1
1976 1st quarter	110.7	109.8	100.8	106.2	100.2
2nd quarter	116.9	118.4	98.8	109.7	106.3
3rd quarter	123.9	124.4	99.6	110.1	109.0
4th quarter	131.3	133.7	98.2	113.4	107.1
1977 1st quarter	135.7	137.2	98.9	115.8	109.4
2nd quarter	141.4	141.0	100.3	118.0	109.6
3rd quarter	145.2	143.7	101.0	124.4	106.6
4th quarter	147.3	143.8	102.4	117.6	102.7
1978 1st quarter	149.6	142.6	104.9	119.9	114.1
2nd quarter	153.7	147.1	104.5	122.2	109.6
3rd quarter p	157.2	149.3	105.3	126.2	116.0
1978 April	151.6	145.6	104.1	125.7	103.7
May	154.7	147.0	105.2	119.2	113.8
June	154.9	148.7	104.2	121.6	111.3
July	155.7	149.0	104.5	127.0	115.8
August r	157.3	148.8	105.7	124.9	111.4
September p	158.5	150.1	105.6	126.7	120.9
Percentage change 3rd Quarter on previous quarter	+2½	+1½	+1	+3½	+6

[1] Export unit value index as a percentage of the import unit value index.

Area and commodity analysis of visible trade on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

EXPORTS by area (table 7)

In the third quarter, the value of exports to the developed countries rose by 4½ per cent in comparison with the previous quarter. Deliveries to the EEC and to the rest of western Europe increased by 5 per cent. Exports to north America rose by 4 per cent. Shipments to the other developed countries increased by 1½ per cent. Exports to the developing countries in aggregate rose by 4 per cent in the third quarter. Within the total, shipments to the oil-exporting countries fell by 3 per cent, after

Table 5 Balance of trade in oil and in other goods

Balance of payments basis — £ million seasonally adjusted

	Visible balance		
	Total trade	Trade in oil [1]	Trade in other goods
1976	−3 589	−3 973	+384
1977	−1 709	−2 804	+1 095
1976 1st quarter	−550	−947	+397
2nd quarter	−949	−968	+19
3rd quarter	−1 132	−1 058	−74
4th quarter	−958	−1 000	+42
1977 1st quarter	−973	−800	−173
2nd quarter	−762	−745	−17
3rd quarter	+31	−602	+633
4th quarter	−5	−657	+652
1978 1st quarter	−612	−646	+34
2nd quarter	−135	−420	+285
3rd quarter p	−269	−509	+240
1978 April	+192	−149	+341
May	−227	−155	−72
June	−100	−116	+16
July	−132	−229	+97
August r	+57	−104	+161
September p	−194	−176	−18

[1] Trade in petroleum and petroleum products.

Table 6 Trade in oil [2]

Balance of payments basis — Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of trade in oil	Exports of oil			Imports of oil				
		Total	Crude oil [1] [SITC (rev 2) 333.0]	Rest of division 33	Total	Crude oil [SITC (rev 2) 333.0]			Rest of division 33
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	Million tonnes	Average value per tonne £ fob	£ million fob
1976	−3 973	1 172	178	994	5 145	4 089	87.0	47.0	1 056
1977	−2 804	1 965	904	1 061	4 769	3 681	68.6	53.7	1 088
1976 1st quarter	−947	221	18	203	1 168	925	21.8	42.7	243
2nd quarter	−968	266	24	242	1 234	962	21.1	45.8	272
3rd quarter	−1 058	307	45	262	1 365	1 080	22.2	48.8	285
4th quarter	−1 000	378	91	287	1 378	1 122	21.9	51.1	256
1977 1st quarter	−800	454	163	291	1 254	1 006	19.1	53.0	248
2nd quarter	−745	516	239	277	1 261	988	18.2	54.3	273
3rd quarter	−602	560	300	260	1 162	880	16.2	54.3	282
4th quarter	−657	435	202	233	1 092	807	15.1	53.2	285
1978 1st quarter	−646	468	268	200	1 114	866	17.3	50.0	248
2nd quarter	−420	535	290	245	955	735	14.1	52.0	220
3rd quarter p	−509	618	343	275	1 127	891	17.8	50.0	236
1978 April	−149	169	74	95	318	248	4.8	51.4	70
May	−155	198	113	85	353	276	5.3	51.6	77
June	−116	168	103	65	284	211	4.0	53.1	73
July	−229	173	93	80	402	316	6.2	50.7	86
August r	−104	236	140	96	340	269	5.4	50.1	71
September p	−176	209	110	99	385	306	6.2	49.1	79
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter		+16	+18	+12	+18	+21	+26	−4	+7

[1] Not seasonally adjusted. [2] Trade in petroleum and petroleum products.

Table 6a Value and volume of exports and imports excluding the more erratic items[1]

Balance of payments basis — Seasonally adjusted

	Exports fob		Imports fob	
	value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100
1976	23 382	108.9	27 056	106.9
1977	29 520	118.1	31 187	107.5
1976 1st quarter	5 245	106.2	5 863	102.7
2nd quarter	5 613	108.0	6 483	105.2
3rd quarter	6 003	109.5	7 094	109.7
4th quarter	6 521	112.2	7 616	109.9
1977 1st quarter	6 934	115.2	7 940	111.4
2nd quarter	7 281	117.3	7 748	106.6
3rd quarter	7 796	122.8	7 931	108.5
4th quarter	7 509	117.0	7 568	103.7
1978 1st quarter	7 811	121.0	8 391	116.3
2nd quarter	7 944	122.3	8 234	111.3
3rd quarter p	8 564	129.2	8 801	119.6
1978 April	2 658	123.7	2 586	105.2
May	2 622	121.1	2 868	116.3
June	2 664	122.2	2 780	112.4
July	2 825	129.1	2 927	117.6
August r	2 873	129.5	2 804	115.6
September p	2 866	129.1	3 070	125.6
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+8	+5½	+7	+7½

[1] These are defined as ships, North Sea production installations, aircraft and precious stones.

a long period of strong growth; in contrast, exports to the other developing countries rose sharply, by 12 per cent, following falls in the two previous quarters. The value of shipments to the centrally planned economies fell by 5 per cent.

By commodity (tables 8, 9 and 10)

The value of exports of manufactured goods in the third quarter was 4½ per cent higher than in the previous quarter with a volume rise of 3 per cent. Within this broad group of commodities, the value of deliveries of machinery increased by 3½ per cent in value, with volume up marginally, while shipments of road vehicles fell back 4½ per cent in both value and volume from the comparatively high second quarter levels. Chemical exports rose 4 per cent in value and 3 per cent in volume in the latest three months, while shipments of metals rose by 4 per cent in value, although volume was unchanged. The value of textile exports was 5 per cent higher, with a volume rise of 3½ per cent. The value of exports of other manufactured goods, which include precious stones, rose by 5½ per cent, with volume up by 6½ per cent; excluding trade in precious stones, value rose by 14 per cent

Table 7 Exports by area

Overseas Trade Statistics basis — £ million fob seasonally adjusted

		Developed countries					Developing countries			Centrally planned economies
	Total	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Total	Oil-exporting countries	Other	
1976	26 024	18 612	9 249	4 298	3 116	1 949	6 630	3 221	3 409	726
1977	33 308	23 689	12 128	5 594	3 863	2 104	8 613	4 368	4 245	910
1977 1st quarter	7 716	5 539	2 813	1 300	902	525	1 925	1 026	899	207
2nd quarter	8 272	5 972	3 044	1 446	957	525	2 103	1 074	1 029	245
3rd quarter	8 829	6 290	3 161	1 506	1 083	541	2 213	1 132	1 081	258
4th quarter	8 491	5 888	3 110	1 342	922	513	2 372	1 135	1 236	200
1978 1st quarter	8 849	6 141	3 245	1 350	997	548	2 382	1 185	1 197	293
2nd quarter	9 075	6 483	3 465	1 388	1 048	583	2 400	1 232	1 167	256
3rd quarter p	9 579	6 777	3 640	1 454	1 092	591	2 496	1 194	1 302	243
1978 July	3 178	2 246	1 166	531	361	187	837	396	441	84
August r	3 185	2 251	1 210	500	339	203	819	392	427	69
September p	3 216	2 280	1 264	423	393	201	840	406	434	90
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+5½	+4½	+5	+5	+4	+1½	+4	−3	+12	−5

Table 8 Exports by commodity

Overseas Trade Statistics basis — £ million fob seasonally adjusted

		Manufactures[2]												
						Machinery and transport equipment[2]								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other transport equip-ment[1,2]	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manu-factures	Miscel-laneous
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	79	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8	9
1976	26 024	1 692	735	1 265	21 616	10 383	6 994	2 377	1 012	3 007	2 362	972	4 892	715
1977	33 308	2 217	895	2 078	27 172	12 680	8 337	2 871	1 473	3 821	2 879	1 193	6 599	945
1977 1st quarter	7 716	494	228	482	6 263	2 863	1 925	669	270	879	699	298	1 543	214
2nd quarter	8 272	539	218	547	6 754	3 105	2 063	723	319	946	751	295	1 693	243
3rd quarter	8 829	591	232	588	7 189	3 394	2 128	736	530	1 029	742	309	1 634	244
4th quarter	8 491	593	218	462	6 966	3 318	2 221	744	354	967	688	292	1 730	244
1978 1st quarter	8 849	699	208	499	7 178	3 320	2 195	759	366	980	738	307	1 840	232
2nd quarter	9 075	729	243	571	7 344	3 457	2 271	805	381	1 037	759	296	1 849	244
3rd quarter p	9 579	744	257	653	7 678	3 463	2 351	767	345	1 079	791	311	1 953	253
1978 July	3 178	252	89	185	2 546	1 140	763	253	124	350	276	107	669	77
August r	3 185	241	80	247	2 545	1 136	783	260	93	355	254	102	669	69
September p	3 216	251	87	221	2 587	1 187	805	254	128	374	261	102	615	107
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+5½	+2	+5½	+14	+4½	—	+3½	−4½	−9½	+4	+4	+5	+5½	+4

[1] Not seasonally adjusted. [2] Includes North Sea production installations.

and volume by 11 per cent, more than making good the second quarter falls. Exports of non-manufactured goods in total rose 7 per cent in value in the third quarter. Within this category, shipments of food, beverages and tobacco rose by 2 per cent in value and fell by 2 per cent in volume, following the rapid rises earlier in the year. The value of deliveries of basic materials rose by 5½ per cent with an

Table 9 Exports by commodity: volume indices

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100 seasonally adjusted

					Manufactures[1]							
						Machinery and transport equipment[1,2]						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manu-factures
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8
Weights	1 000	71	26	41	828	419	287	92	107	92	36	174
1976	108.7	103	117	120	109	101	99	104	124	109	117	117
1977	119.0	111	125	164	118	105	102	105	141	116	120	135
1977 1st quarter	115.1	108	131	155	113	100	98	103	131	115	124	133
2nd quarter	118.7	109	118	170	118	105	102	106	141	121	120	136
3rd quarter	123.9	114	130	183	123	110	103	105	150	120	122	131
4th quarter	118.1	115	121	149	117	105	104	105	142	109	112	138
1978 1st quarter	121.8	137	120	174	118	103	100	107	144	115	119	142
2nd quarter	122.3	134	141	196	119	108	102	120	154	118	113	131
3rd quarter p	127.3	132	145	228	123	106	102	115	158	118	117	139
1978 July	127.8	134	155	192	123	106	101	116	154	125	121	144
August r	127.1	129	138	258	122	103	102	113	157	113	114	144
September p	126.9	132	143	233	122	108	104	116	164	115	115	128
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+4	−2	+3	+16	+3	−2	+½	−4½	+3	—	+3½	+6½

[1] Includes North Sea production installations. [2] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Table 10 Exports by commodity: unit value indices

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975= 100 not seasonally adjusted

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment[1]						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Chemicals	Metals	Textiles	Other manu-factures
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	2 + 4	3	5-8	7	71-77	78	5	67-69	65	Rest of 6 + 8
1976	120.8	115	124	126	121	123	123	123	114	119	115	124
1977	142.5	137	144	150	143	149	148	152	128	136	139	142
1977 1st quarter	135.9	130	142	145	136	139	139	142	126	133	133	135
2nd quarter	141.7	138	151	150	142	146	145	150	128	137	137	143
3rd quarter	145.3	142	145	154	145	152	151	156	129	136	142	145
4th quarter	147.2	139	138	150	148	158	156	161	130	137	145	143
1978 1st quarter	149.5	143	135	141	151	161	159	161	129	142	145	148
2nd quarter	153.7	148	141	141	155	162	162	159	131	145	147	162
3rd quarter p	157.3	153	142	139	159	168	167	168	132	150	149	162
1978 July	155.7	154	141	139	157	165	164	163	133	148	148	160
August r	157.3	153	142	139	159	168	167	170	133	150	148	160
September p	159.0[3]	151	143	139	161	170	169	170	131	153	150	166
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+2½	+3	+½	−1	+2½	+3½	+3	+6	+1½	+4	+1½	—

[1] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Table 11 Imports by area

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million cif seasonally adjusted

		Developed countries					Developing countries			
	Total	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Total	Oil-exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1976	31 569	22 569	11 510	4 645	4 280	2 134	7 860	4 296	3 564	1 109
1977	36 996	27 420	14 161	5 582	4 997	2 680	8 167	3 804	4 362	1 357
1977 1st quarter	9 169	6 608	3 380	1 300	1 259	668	2 157	1 032	1 125	302
2nd quarter	9 601	7 212	3 551	1 647	1 309	705	2 117	1 030	1 087	342
3rd quarter	9 239	6 767	3 601	1 218	1 328	620	2 065	924	1 141	371
4th quarter	8 987	6 833	3 629	1 416	1 101	687	1 828	819	1 009	342
1978 1st quarter	9 870	7 463	3 874	1 553	1 307	728	1 975	925	1 050	310
2nd quarter	10 183	8 203	4 119	2 029	1 387	668	1 780	779	1 002	313
3rd quarter p	10 477	7 979	4 165	1 707	1 345	762	2 147	956	1 191	332
1978 July	3 462	2 585	1 362	545	400	277	702	336	366	122
August r	3 399	2 648	1 335	590	492	231	682	314	368	96
September p	3 616	2 746	1 468	571	453	254	763	306	457	114
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+3	−2½	+1	−16	−3	+14	+21	+23	+19	+6

Table 12 Imports by commodity

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£ million cif seasonally adjusted

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures [2]						
									Machinery and transport equipment [2]					
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manu-factures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other transport equip-ment [1,2]	Other	Miscel-laneous
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	3	2,4,5,6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	79	8	9
1976	31 569	4 983	5 669	11 245	3 248	1 924	6 073	9 225	6 755	4 305	1 432	1 019	2 470	447
1977	36 996	5 945	5 252	13 491	3 612	2 365	7 513	11 803	8 780	5 298	2 133	1 349	3 023	505
1977 1st quarter	9 169	1 502	1 375	3 358	981	604	1 773	2 739	1 995	1 285	485	225	744	119
2nd quarter	9 601	1 561	1 377	3 462	888	593	1 981	3 086	2 346	1 297	496	553	741	122
3rd quarter	9 239	1 547	1 278	3 324	897	599	1 828	2 964	2 204	1 369	555	280	760	141
4th quarter	8 987	1 336	1 223	3 346	847	569	1 931	3 014	2 236	1 347	598	291	778	123
1978 1st quarter	9 870	1 521	1 267	3 606	845	653	2 108	3 268	2 416	1 442	669	305	852	119
2nd quarter	10 183	1 524	1 078	3 542	809	673	2 060	3 950	3 042	1 569	710	762	908	133
3rd quarter p	10 477	1 588	1 254	3 896	830	677	2 389	3 580	2 571	1 617	731	223	1 009	187
1978 July	3 462	510	452	1 310	286	233	791	1 165	837	526	233	78	328	46
August r	3 399	537	377	1 276	264	216	796	1 125	797	520	201	76	329	91
September p	3 616	541	425	1 310	280	228	802	1 291	938	571	297	70	353	50
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+3	+4½	+16	+10	+2½	+½	+16	−9½	−15	+3	+3	−71	+11	+41

[1] Not seasonally adjusted. [2] Includes North Sea production installations.

Table 13 Imports by commodity: volume indices

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100 seasonally adjusted

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures [1]				
									Machinery and transport equipment [1,2]			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manu-factures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	3	2,4,5,6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	8
Weights	1 000	177	177	341	92	55	194	283	207	137	37	76
1976	106.4	102	100	112	119	122	106	109	108	104	127	110
1977	108.9	102	83	116	113	133	113	123	125	117	160	118
1977 1st quarter	109.6	106	87	117	122	137	109	118	117	116	148	120
2nd quarter	112.2	107	85	117	109	134	116	130	134	116	150	118
3rd quarter	108.0	105	80	114	111	135	110	123	125	120	168	116
4th quarter	105.6	92	78	117	109	128	117	123	125	116	177	118
1978 1st quarter r	116.4	101	85	128	116	153	126	132	132	126	174	133
2nd quarter	116.2	98	71	124	111	157	120	152	159	135	177	135
3rd quarter p	119.8	104	84	133	112	161	134	139	136	142	170	148
1978 July	117.8	95	90	135	114	162	136	136	133	139	164	145
August r	118.0	109	75	131	109	157	134	132	127	135	142	146
September p	123.7	109	86	132	114	164	131	150	149	151	204	153
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+3	+6½	+18	+7½	+1½	+2½	+11	−8½	−14	+5	−3½	+10

[1] Includes North Sea production installations. [2] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Table 14 Imports by commodity: unit value indices

Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Indices 1975 = 100 not seasonally adjusted

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment [1]			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other Semi-manu-factures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road vehicles	Other
SITC (rev 2)	0-9	0 + 1	3	2,4,5,6	2 + 4	5	6	7 + 8	7	71-77	78	8
1976	122.4	113	131	121	123	120	121	125	127	127	128	121
1977	141.5	132	148	141	145	140	140	144	146	144	155	139
1977 1st quarter	138.1	126	147	140	146	134	138	140	141	140	149	135
2nd quarter	141.7	131	149	144	148	140	143	142	144	142	152	138
3rd quarter	143.6	135	149	143	148	143	141	146	148	146	155	143
4th quarter	142.6	137	146	139	139	143	138	148	151	147	161	142
1978 1st quarter	141.6	139	138	138	131	142	140	150	154	148	172	141
2nd quarter	146.1	142	141	143	133	145	147	156	158	150	185	149
3rd quarter p	148.1	143	139	146	135	147	151	159	162	151	193	152
1978 July	147.6	144	141	145	136	149	148	158	160	149	191	151
August r	147.4	143	139	145	135	146	150	159	161	151	192	151
September p	149.2	141	138	149	136	145	157	161	163	152	198	155
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+1½	+½	−1½	+2½	+2	+1	+3	+2	+2	+1	+4½	+2

[1] Indices for other transport equipment SITC (rev 2) 79 are not separately available.

Table 15 Derivation of the visible trade figures on a balance of payments basis

£ million

	Exports				Imports				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted			
	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (fob)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (fob)	Valuation and coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustment to bop basis: Valuation adjustments	Adjustment to bop basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1976	26 024	26 024	−600	25 424	31 569	31 569	−1 926	−630	29 013
1977	33 308	33 308	−1 126	32 182	36 996	36 996	−2 107	− 998	33 891
1976 1st quarter	5 848	5 784	−130	5 654	6 846	6 763	−417	−142	6 204
2nd quarter	6 459	6 303	−143	6 160	7 927	7 753	−478	−166	7 109
3rd quarter	6 309	6 617	−104	6 513	7 873	8 208	−513	−50	7 645
4th quarter	7 408	7 320	−223	7 097	8 923	8 845	−518	−272	8 055
1977 1st quarter	7 809	7 716	−204	7 512	9 217	9 169	−563	−121	8 485
2nd quarter	8 463	8 272	−345	7 927	9 766	9 601	−576	−336	8 689
3rd quarter	8 486	8 829	−273	8 556	8 964	9 239	−511	−203	8 525
4th quarter	8 550	8 491	−304	8 187	9 049	8 987	−457	−338	8 192
1978 1st quarter	8 752	8 849	−439	8 410	9 791	9 870	−531	−317	9 022
2nd quarter	9 582	9 075	−316	8 759	10 578	10 183	−543	−746	8 894
3rd quarter p	9 040	9 579	−427	9 152	10 003	10 477	−577	−479	9 421
1978 April	3 104	3 048	−58	2 990	3 087	3 023	−166	−59	2 798
May	3 187	3 008	−154	2 854	3 719	3 634	−191	−362	3 081
June	3 291	3 019	−104	2 915	3 772	3 526	−186	−325	3 015
July	3 063	3 178	−130	3 048	3 377	3 462	−192	−90	3 180
August r	2 872	3 185	−165	3 020	3 235	3 399	−186	−250	2 963
September p	3 005	3 216	−132	3 084	3 391	3 616	−199	−139	3 278
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	−5½	+5½		+4½	−5½	+3			+6

Table 16 Exports: value and volume indices excluding the more erratic items

Overseas Trade Statistics basis — Seasonally adjusted

	Total [1]		Manufactures: Total [1]		Machinery and transport equipment [2]		Other manufactures [3]	
	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100
1976	23 705	108.1	19 297	108	9 407	101	3 549	115
1977	29 852	116.8	23 717	115	11 245	102	4 578	128
1977 1st quarter	7 008	113.9	5 555	112	2 595	99	1 102	129
2nd quarter	7 356	116.0	5 837	114	2 792	103	1 090	123
3rd quarter	7 889	121.5	6 249	120	2 885	104	1 203	132
4th quarter	7 600	115.9	6 075	115	2 974	104	1 184	129
1978 1st quarter	7 931	120.1	6 259	116	2 966	102	1 275	136
2nd quarter	8 053	121.3	6 322	117	3 090	107	1 195	125
3rd quarter p	8 671	127.9	6 771	123	3 145	106	1 363	139
1978 July	2 860	127.8	2 228	123	1 024	105	468	146
August r	2 907	128.1	2 268	123	1 050	105	477	145
September p	2 904	127.8	2 275	123	1 071	108	419	128
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+7½	+5½	+7	+5	+2	−½	+14	+11

[1] Excluding ships, North Sea production installations, aircraft and precious stones. [2] Excluding ships, North Sea production installations and aircraft. [3] Excluding precious stones.

Table 17 Imports: value and volume indices excluding the more erratic items

Overseas Trade Statistics basis — Seasonally adjusted

	Total [1]		Industrial materials: Total [2]		Other semi-manufactures [3]		Finished manufactures: Total [2]		Machinery and transport equipment [2]	
	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100	Value £ million	Volume index 1975 = 100
1976	29 399	106.7	10 081	114	4 909	108	8 219	110	5 748	109
1977	33 818	107.6	11 644	114	5 666	109	10 471	124	7 449	126
1977 1st quarter	8 624	111.0	3 034	119	1 450	112	2 518	122	1 773	123
2nd quarter	8 443	107.1	2 856	111	1 375	104	2 534	121	1 794	123
3rd quarter	8 593	108.6	2 951	116	1 455	112	2 691	126	1 931	130
4th quarter	8 158	103.8	2 803	112	1 387	108	2 728	126	1 951	130
1978 1st quarter	9 030	115.7	3 062	126	1 564	122	2 972	135	2 120	136
2nd quarter	8 898	111.1	3 014	122	1 532	117	3 194	141	2 285	144
3rd quarter p	9 558	119.9	3 192	129	1 685	127	3 365	148	2 356	148
1978 July	3 167	117.5	1 091	131	572	130	1 089	144	761	144
August r	3 072	117.0	1 022	125	543	123	1 052	140	723	137
September p	3 319	125.1	1 079	131	570	129	1 225	161	872	164
Percentage change 3rd quarter on previous quarter	+7½	+8	+6	+5½	+10	+9½	+5½	+5	+3	+3

[1] Excluding ships, North Sea production installations, aircraft and precious stones. [2] Excluding ships, North Sea production installations and aircraft. [3] Excluding precious stones.

increase of 3 per cent in volume. Fuel exports were 14 per cent higher in the third quarter, almost entirely reflecting increased crude oil exports.

IMPORTS

The quarterly comparisons for some of the component series are affected by the inclusion in the May and June import figures, on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis, of North Sea oil production installations valued at around £500 million (£240 million in May and £260 million in June). Only a small part of this value, however, is included in the figures on a balance of payments basis (see note 2).

By area (table 11)

In the third quarter, the value of imports from the developed countries was 2½ per cent lower than in the previous quarter; excluding North Sea installations, imports rose by 3½ per cent. Deliveries from the EEC increased by 1 per cent. Imports from the rest of western Europe fell by 16 per cent (excluding North Sea installations, imports rose by 11 per cent). Imports from north America fell by 3 per cent. There was an increase of 14 per cent in arrivals from the other developed countries, from a slightly low level in the previous quarter. Imports from the developing countries rose by 21 per cent, with a rise of 23 per cent in arrivals from the oil-exporting countries, also from a low level, and an increase of 19 per cent in deliveries from the other developing countries. There was a rise of 6 per cent in imports from the centrally planned economies.

By commodity (tables 12, 13, 14 and 17)

In the third quarter, imports of food, beverages and tobacco rose by 4½ per cent in value and 6½ per cent in volume. Imports of fuels increased by 16 per cent in value and 18 per cent in volume, from erratically low second quarter levels. Arrivals of industrial materials in total picked up again, rising by 10 per cent in value and 7½ per cent in volume; excluding precious stones, the increases were 6 per cent and 5½ per cent, respectively. Within this group, deliveries of basic materials were 2½ per cent higher in value and 1½ per cent higher in volume. The value of imports of chemicals, however, was little changed, while volume rose by 2½ per cent, a continued modest growth following the sharp rise in the first quarter. Arrivals of other semi-manufactures increased by 16 per cent in value and 11 per cent in volume: excluding precious stones the increases were 10 per cent and 9½ per cent, respectively, in both cases following some falling back in the second quarter. With the imports of oil production installations in the second quarter, deliveries of finished manufactures fell by 9½ per cent in value and 8½ per cent in volume in the latest quarter; excluding all the more erratic items, there were increases of 5½ per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. Within finished manufactures, imports of machinery increased further, with the 3 per cent rise in value entirely reflecting a 5 per cent volume increase. The value of deliveries of road vehicles rose by 3 per cent, but fell by 3½ per cent in volume, with a sharp increase in price in the latest period. Imports of other finished manufactures (mainly consumer goods) were 11 per cent higher in value, almost entirely reflecting a volume increase, following some easing of growth in the second quarter.

Notes

1 Industrial dispute at Southampton Docks. There was an industrial dispute at Southampton docks for eight days from 25 August to 1 September, during which time the port was closed to non-oil trade. Exports in August and September are likely to have been unaffected as the figures recorded relate, on average, to goods shipped mid-month to mid-month. Imports, however, relate closely to goods shipped during the calendar month and they were distorted by the effects of the strike. It is difficult to quantify this effect but it is likely that there was a shortfall in August, estimated at some £40 million, which was subsequently made good in September. It is not possible to allocate the effect to individual commodity groups.

2 Treatment of oil platforms in the May and June import figures. The import figures for May and June include oil platforms valued on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis at around £240 million and £260 million, respectively. The two platforms had been moved to Norway in July last year for completion. As there was no effective change in ownership, the import figures on a balance of payments basis include only the value of additional foreign goods (amounting to about £25 million in May and £50 million in June) used in completing the platforms. This mirrors the treatment adopted for exports in July last year when the value of the platforms was included in the figures on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis but excluded on a balance of payments basis.

During the completion process, expenditure was incurred for services (the value of contracts for finishing the platform other than the supply of major items of equipment) and the estimates of net invisible earnings in recent quarters incorporate appropriate debits.

3 Figures for 1977. The figures for 1977 on an Overseas Trade Statistics Basis included in the tables do not yet incorporate the latest information recently published by Customs and Excise in 'Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1977'. The differences, however, are comparatively small. At the level of total trade, a balance of payments adjustment has been incorporated to reflect the later 1977 figures.

4 Standard notes. Standard notes on definitions and coverage of the figures were published in *Trade and Industry*, 17 February.

Inquiries: Economics and Statistics Division 5A, Room 234, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5703/3385.

Index of industrial production in August

The latest figures suggest that industrial output continued to increase in recent months.

Before any adjustment (apart from regular seasonal factors), the provisional estimates show that the average levels of the all-industries' index and the corresponding index

Index of industrial production: summary

Average 1975 = 100

		Total all industries	All industries other than construction	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries: Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weights		1 000	810	41	697	77	66	47	298	67	142	182	80
1973		109.5	107.6	110.2	108.4	103.2	107.7	125.1	103.5	111.3	114.7	118.2	99.3
1974		105.1	105.0	90.0	106.5	102.5	110.5	114.5	104.6	103.6	109.5	105.8	99.2
1975		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976		102.0	102.7	125.7	101.4	102.7	111.4	106.8	97.0	100.9	103.9	98.5	102.9
1977		105.8	107.5	187.6	102.9	103.8	114.5	102.0	99.2	101.5	105.6	98.0	107.1
1977	1st qtr	105.6	107.6	174.1	103.9	105.2	115.9	102.6	99.4	104.0	107.6	96.1	106.5
	2nd	105.5	107.5	191.1	102.4	103.6	114.5	102.4	98.9	100.8	104.1	96.6	108.9
	3rd	106.3	108.0	190.6	103.2	102.4	114.2	107.7	99.8	101.2	105.2	98.5	107.6
	4th	105.8	106.9	194.7	102.0	103.9	113.5	95.2	98.6	100.1	105.7	100.7	105.2
1978	1st qtr	107.0	108.4	208.5	102.3	105.5	111.8	95.4	100.9	97.0	104.0	101.5	108.3
	2nd	110.5	111.2	229.5	104.2	106.6	116.4	108.3	101.1	98.4	105.0	107.4	111.2
1977	Aug	106.4	108.2	191	103.3	101	115	102	100	101	106		109
	Sep	106.5	108.3	196	103.1	102	113	110	100	101	105		108
	Oct	105.6	106.6	195	101.7	102	113	98	98	101	106		105
	Nov	105.5	106.5	191	101.5	105	114	88	98	99	106		107
	Dec	106.3	107.5	198	102.7	105	114	99	100	101	105		104
1978	Jan	106.8	108.1	205	102.2	107	111	91	101	96	104		108
	Feb	107.3	108.8	215	102.1	105	111	95	101	97	104		111
	Mar	107.0	108.4	206	102.8	105	114	100	101	97	104		106
	Apr	110.7	111.5	222	104.6	105	116	107	102	102	106		115
	May	109.6	110.1	232	102.9	106	115	106	101	96	102		110
	Jun	111.0	111.9	234	105.0	109	118	112	101	97	106		109
	Jul	110.2	111.4	236	104.1	103	119	113	101	100	103		111
	Aug p	110.7	112.0	236	105.0	105	118	96	103	101	108		109
Percentage change latest three months on:													
1. previous three months		1.4	1.6	7.0	1.2	1.0	2.9	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.4		−0.2
2. a year earlier		4.8	4.1	24.3	2.1	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.7	−1.9	1.3		1.5

p Provisional.

Index of industrial production: detailed analysis

Average 1975 = 100

	Mining and quarrying		Food, drink and tobacco		Chemicals, coal and petroleum products		Metal manufacture		Engineering and allied industries				
	Coal mining	Other mining and quarrying	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total engineering	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Weights	34	7	54	23	9	57	35	12	170	92	12	66	14
1973	103.3	142.5	106.0	96.3	120.6	105.8	127.8	116.9	98.4	97.2	92.4	101.3	95.4
1974	85.5	110.8	104.0	99.1	115.9	109.7	114.8	113.7	102.3	101.3	98.7	104.5	98.9
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	92.8	277.9	103.2	101.6	105.7	112.2	106.9	106.7	96.5	95.1	96.6	98.5	96.5
1977	90.1	638.3	105.0	100.9	102.7	116.3	99.8	108.4	97.3	93.2	98.7	102.7	91.7
1977													
1st qtr	91.5	555.7	106.5	102.2	105.4	117.5	99.2	112.5	98.3	95.9	96.3	102.0	91.0
2nd	91.1	653.5	105.1	100.0	102.7	116.3	100.4	108.1	96.4	92.6	99.3	101.3	93.1
3rd	89.9	656.0	104.5	97.4	102.2	116.1	107.9	106.9	97.6	93.1	99.7	103.4	97.9
4th	88.0	687.8	103.9	104.0	100.4	115.5	91.6	106.0	96.8	91.3	99.4	104.1	84.7
1978													
1st qtr	90.4	754.1	105.6	105.3	98.7	113.7	92.2	105.0	98.8	92.5	100.5	107.4	94.9
2nd	89.1	878.4	107.1	105.5	98.3	119.1	108.1	109.0	100.2	93.3	106.0	108.8	92.9
1977													
Aug	90	661	103	95	101	118	101	105	98	93	100	103	102
Sep	90	687	104	98	101	114	111	107	98	93	100	104	98
Oct	88	691	102	103	98	115	95	106	97	91	99	104	82
Nov	87	668	105	104	98	116	83	105	97	91	99	104	90
Dec	88	704	105	104	104	116	96	107	97	92	100	104	82
1978													
Jan	89	740	109	104	97	113	87	103	98	92	99	106	95
Feb	91	787	103	108	95	113	92	103	99	93	101	107	96
Mar	91	735	104	105	104	115	97	109	99	93	102	109	94
Apr	91	827	104	107	98	119	104	115	100	93	106	108	86
May	87	901	108	102	99	117	106	105	100	93	106	109	93
Jun	89	907	110	108	98	121	114	107	100	93	106	109	100
Jul	91	908	105	99	108	120	113	111	101	94	104	110	92
Aug p	90	910	105	105	100	121	90	114	101	94	103	110	92
Percentage change latest three months on:													
1. previous three months	−0.3	10.7	1.4	−0.1	1.3	3.1	3.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.1	3.9
2. a year earlier	−0.7	40.5	2.7	6.2	−1.6	3.9	2.2	4.0	3.5	0.7	4.7	6.8	−1.8

	Engineering and allied industries (continued)				Textiles, leather and clothing			Other manufacturing					
	Total vehicles	Motor vehicles	Other vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total bricks, pottery, glass, etc	Bricks, cement, etc	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries
Weights	58	43	25	46	40	3	24	28	17	11	25	58	31
1973	113.3	118.8	103.5	110.3	117.1	107.3	102.1	113.7	120.7	103.5	118.9	115.7	110.2
1974	108.9	110.8	105.6	108.7	105.9	98.9	100.2	107.2	109.1	104.4	101.9	115.5	106.8
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	97.2	100.2	91.9	98.6	103.0	102.4	97.1	101.0	99.1	103.8	103.9	102.5	109.0
1977	102.1	107.2	92.9	104.4	100.9	97.1	103.2	99.9	93.8	108.8	97.9	106.6	115.5
1977													
1st qtr	100.7	106.9	89.7	104.2	105.4	102.4	101.8	100.0	93.6	109.3	100.2	108.3	119.1
2nd	103.6	109.0	94.0	103.2	99.9	96.0	103.0	99.6	93.0	109.1	94.3	106.6	111.7
3rd	101.8	106.1	94.3	105.8	100.4	95.3	103.4	100.7	93.6	111.1	98.4	105.5	114.3
4th	102.1	107.0	93.6	104.3	97.8	94.8	104.6	99.4	95.1	105.6	98.7	105.9	116.7
1978													
1st qtr	105.9	113.3	92.8	103.3	96.1	89.8	99.3	96.3	89.2	106.7	95.4	105.6	115.1
2nd	103.8	107.9	96.4	102.8	99.0	89.0	98.5	100.4	90.6	114.7	100.3	107.0	109.4
1977													
Aug	103	108	94	106	100	95	104	103	94	116	96	107	117
Sep	103	108	95	104	100	95	103	100	94	110	101	106	112
Oct	101	105	93	103	98	95	105	99	93	107	102	105	116
Nov	100	104	94	104	97	95	103	100	94	109	100	106	117
Dec	105	112	94	105	98	95	106	99	98	101	94	107	117
1978													
Jan	108	117	93	104	97	90	97	96	90	106	92	105	119
Feb	105	112	93	103	97	90	99	97	88	109	96	106	114
Mar	105	111	93	103	95	90	101	96	89	105	97	107	112
Apr	105	110	96	107	103	89	102	103	92	118	102	107	112
May	105	110	97	99	97	89	95	99	89	115	97	105	105
Jun	101	104	96	103	97	89	98	99	90	112	102	109	111
Jul	104	108	96	102	98	87	104	98	88	113	99	105	107
Aug p	108	114	96	108	102	87	100	100	90	114	100	110	120
Percentage change latest three months on:													
1. previous three months	−0.8	−1.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	−1.6	1.2	−0.4	−0.9	0.2	1.3	1.6	2.5
2. a year earlier	3.6	4.4	2.1	−0.1	−0.9	−8.0	−2.9	−0.9	−4.0	2.9	5.3	1.8	−0.5

for manufacturing industries in the period June to August 1978 were about 1½ per cent and 1 per cent respectively above their levels in the preceding three months. The analysis by broad market sector suggests that, over the same period, the output of the consumer goods industries rose by ½ per cent, the output of the investment goods industries rose by 1 per cent, and the output of the intermediate goods industries rose by 2½ per cent.

On the longer-term comparisons, the all-industries' index in the latest three months was about 5 per cent above its level in the same period a year ago; a similar comparison for manufacturing industries shows a rise of about 2 per cent.

Notes

Data for the period April to July 1978 have been revised principally in the light of later information for the construction industry and, in July 1978 for the ferrous metals industry.

The index numbers are all seasonally adjusted. The seasonal adjustment process is designed to remove annually recurring month-to-month variations due, for example, to the incidence of holidays and other regular seasonal patterns of behaviour. The adjustments, however, can in general only be derived from analysis of past experience and may not be completely appropriate when holiday patterns change sharply. Changes in recent years in the amount and incidence of industrial holidays taken between Christmas and new year's day and around the spring bank holiday may not be fully reflected in the seasonally adjusted estimates.

The provisional estimates for May and June in recent years are particularly vulnerable to distortions because of holiday effects. The spring bank holiday was taken on 6 June in 1977 in England and Wales and an extra public holiday was taken throughout the United Kingdom on 7 June 1977. In 1978, the spring bank holiday reverted to May and a new public holiday was introduced on 1 May. The current assessment of the underlying level of industrial production makes broad allowance for these effects.

Inquiries: 01-233 7239.

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Chemicals: output up in the second quarter

Output

Output in the chemicals industry increased sharply in the second quarter of 1978. This increase of nearly 4 per cent followed a period of relative stagnation throughout the industry. Most sectors however showed an improved position in the second quarter with the notable exception of synthetic rubber which is still at a very depressed level. Further modest growth in chemicals is expected in the second half of the year.

Trade

The volume of imports grew by some 3 per cent in the second quarter (on the 1975 based figures) in marked contrast to the sharp increase experienced in the first quarter. Exports however, which started the year with only a modest increase in volume, rose by 6 per cent in the second quarter. Further growth in exports is expected during the second half of the year whilst the current level of imports is not expected to increase significantly.

Prices

The cost of materials and fuel purchased by the industry (input prices) increased by 4 per cent during the second quarter. This was the first increase since the second quarter of 1977 and the index is now 3 per cent higher than a year ago.

Output prices continued to rise slowly and are currently 10 per cent higher than a year ago. It is expected that the stability of input prices over the last 12 months will continue to be reflected in the level of output prices and no major increases are therefore expected in the second half of this year.

Investment

The constant price series is now shown on the

Table 1 Index of production

Index numbers 1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted

MLH		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	% change on last quarter: Previous quarter	% change on last quarter: Same quarter a year earlier
271	General chemicals	104.5	118.6	130.3	112.1	125.3	127.4	127.9	131.2	132.3	126.5	119.7	122.8	129.4	+5	−2
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	99.2	109.2	114.8	95.7	102.9	104.5	103.6	107.5	110.4	103.7	96.3	98.3	104.2	+6	−6
271.2	Organic chemicals	115.3	135.9	152.8	131.4	154.2	155.5	156.2	162.7	162.1	152.4	145.0	154.5	164.0	+6	+1
271.3	Other chemicals	97.7	108.9	121.3	108.2	116.5	120.3	121.9	121.0	121.9	121.7	116.5	113.2	117.1	+3	−4
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	115.7	136.4	148.9	148.4	159.1	169.2	165.7	163.8	162.4	176.6	173.9	167.8	169.8	+1	+5
273	Toilet preparations	112.9	126.1	139.2	135.4	139.8	144.1	143.8	147.1	142.2	137.0	150.2	162.6	168.0	+3	+7
274	Paint	110.1	120.9	115.4	113.8	122.5	130.8	128.4	131.1	129.8	130.3	132.0	131.4	134.2	+2	+3
275	Soap and detergents	102.5	105.8	115.4	110.2	116.7	121.0	116.5	122.1	122.1	122.7	117.2	120.6	123.9	+3	−2
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	110.8	126.6	119.4	101.4	122.7	122.8	126.2	129.0	121.4	119.7	121.3	123.7	128.9	+4	+10
276.2	Synthetic rubber	100.0	118.2	108.7	84.1	106.1	109.3	110.9	105.7	112.3	118.0	101.3	103.0	96.9	−6	−5
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	106.7	112.2	118.6	101.0	111.4	112.3	116.1	116.0	119.8	109.4	103.9	115.6	119.2	+3	−1
278	Fertilisers	99.5	99.1	101.1	100.1	103.4	109.2	104.1	96.0	113.2	104.9	122.6	105.4	114.7	+9	−1
279	Other chemical industries	108.6	114.3	118.6	112.5	120.5	127.3	128.5	127.5	125.3	129.9	126.7	123.4	127.9	+4	+2
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	108.1	120.7	126.9	116.0	127.8	132.2	132.1	133.2	132.8	132.5	130.5	130.9	135.7	+4	+2
	Total manufacturing industry	102.0	110.5	108.9	102.2	103.2	104.0	104.6	105.5	103.2	104.0	103.4	103.8	104.8	+1	+2

Table 2 Sales of principal products

£ million, 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
271	General chemicals	1 203	1 254	1 426	1 570	1 352	1 515	1 537	387	407	401	367	362	378	397
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	382	375	413	434	361	390	395	100	106	104	92	93	96	99
271.2	Organic chemicals	475	533	628	706	608	712	717	180	191	189	170	167	180	193
271.3	Other chemicals	346	346	385	430	383	413	425	107	110	108	105	102	102	105
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	466	504	595	636	647	694	737	185	183	180	180	194	188	188
273	Toilet preparations	171	183	204	225	216	227	234	63	53	53	62	66	57	63
274	Paint	194	207	227	217	214	230	246	56	62	64	62	58	61	67
275	Soap and detergents	219	227	234	255	243	258	267	65	70	66	66	65	68	68
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	540	592	675	636	538	650	651	168	176	166	149	160	163	175
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	137	150	158	167	139	158	158	41	42	43	37	36	42	43
278	Fertilisers	171	161	161	164	162	168	176	39	38	48	44	46	41	49
279	Other chemical industries	413	436	464	478	459	498	527	132	141	135	121	130	134	140
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	3 514	3 714	4 144	4 348	3 969	4 398	4 533	1 136	1 172	1 156	1 088	1 117	1 132	1 190

Table 3 Imports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, cif current prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
271	General chemicals	307.3	340.2	458.8	865.9	818.3	1 077.9	1 334.6	298.7	341.1	332.9	352.5	308.1	365.1	385.2
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	72.3	78.6	102.3	165.9	172.9	240.8	266.3	67.8	64.0	70.6	72.6	59.2	70.1	80.8
271.2	Organic chemicals	155.0	161.8	236.8	503.2	398.1	577.4	697.5	161.3	181.1	173.9	182.7	159.8	193.7	193.4
271.3	Other chemicals	79.9	99.8	119.7	196.8	247.4	259.7	370.7	69.6	96.0	88.4	97.2	89.1	101.4	111.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	43.3	50.6	76.5	110.7	115.7	164.9	200.6	48.4	52.5	51.4	50.7	46.0	56.0	57.4
273	Toilet preparations	6.2	9.0	15.1	21.2	25.3	31.2	45.6	9.0	10.7	12.7	12.1	10.1	10.5	12.3
274	Paint	5.9	7.3	9.9	14.8	13.9	21.2	27.0	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.4	7.7	9.1
275	Soap and detergents	7.9	11.4	12.8	24.4	17.4	24.2	30.9	6.7	7.7	7.9	8.4	6.9	9.0	8.0
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	110.7	133.0	189.4	340.5	243.7	432.4	519.8	120.8	134.2	130.1	130.3	125.1	145.9	151.9
276.2	Synthetic rubber	20.6	20.7	26.9	39.0	42.2	62.0	71.8	18.7	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.0	21.8	21.9
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	31.7	35.2	49.1	58.6	44.4	77.5	94.0	20.5	26.5	24.8	22.3	20.4	24.9	29.2
278	Fertilisers	25.8	32.8	35.1	57.0	55.1	60.5	69.5	13.1	18.4	16.5	17.9	16.8	20.9	20.5
279	Other chemical industries	46.2	53.7	73.3	113.4	122.5	176.8	234.0	44.8	56.6	55.0	66.4	56.2	73.1	75.2
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	605.6	693.9	946.9	1 645.5	1 498.8	2 128.6	2 627.7	586.9	672.7	656.5	685.8	613.0	735.1	770.7

Table 3a Imports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, cif 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
271	General chemicals	299	330	377	388	340	396	443	102	112	110	116	106	133	144
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	69	72	86	88	75	86	91	23	20	23	26	21	27	31
271.2	Organic chemicals	155	166	194	191	152	206	220	52	57	56	55	52	67	69
271.3	Other chemicals	75	92	97	109	113	104	133	27	34	31	35	33	40	43
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	40	47	61	75	60	72	76	20	21	20	18	17	19	19
273	Toilet preparations	6	9	13	15	18	18	26	5	6	7	7	7	7	8
274	Paint	6	7	8	9	8	10	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
275	Soap and detergents	8	12	11	12	9	11	14	3	4	3	4	4	5	4
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	118	147	185	206	142	208	220	52	58	54	54	53	64	65
276.2	Synthetic rubber	23	25	24	23	26	28	26	7	7	7	7	6	8	8
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	30	31	39	37	24	36	40	9	11	10	10	9	10	11
278	Fertilisers	24	28	26	26	19	22	24	5	6	6	6	6	7	7
279	Other chemical industries	45	49	56	65	56	69	78	15	19	19	22	18	25	24
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	598	684	800	854	702	868	957	220	246	238	246	227	281	293

Table 4 Exports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, fob current prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
271	General chemicals	360.6	386.5	537.9	1 011.8	948.2	1 413.9	1 807.8	378.4	413.1	460.1	495.6	439.0	452.9	527.0
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	61.6	63.7	87.7	139.1	139.3	179.2	224.2	51.3	54.9	58.7	56.6	54.0	53.9	68.1
271.2	Organic chemicals	154.1	165.4	249.6	553.3	459.5	704.9	832.1	184.6	211.1	201.1	214.2	205.7	219.7	238.0
271.3	Other chemicals	144.9	157.4	200.6	319.5	349.3	529.7	751.5	142.5	147.1	200.3	224.8	179.3	179.3	221.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	159.9	171.7	209.6	287.0	351.1	423.7	518.7	121.4	116.3	125.4	137.6	139.4	145.9	159.8
273	Toilet preparations	24.0	28.2	34.3	46.7	57.3	82.9	125.1	24.1	26.4	30.8	33.2	34.6	33.1	40.9
274	Paint	21.6	23.6	29.2	46.4	55.3	74.0	101.8	22.7	22.8	26.7	26.7	25.6	27.1	29.7
275	Soap and detergents	28.4	29.2	40.0	71.8	80.0	110.2	143.2	34.0	32.7	37.1	35.5	37.9	34.9	40.5
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	145.0	159.3	199.1	329.1	314.1	471.2	565.3	131.7	137.2	149.2	140.6	138.3	136.5	156.3
276.2	Synthetic rubber	22.3	25.6	34.3	46.6	37.8	56.2	69.7	15.8	18.5	18.0	18.5	14.7	15.3	16.6
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	60.0	73.7	99.9	148.4	124.9	185.3	219.3	52.0	54.9	56.7	57.8	49.9	48.4	53.0
278	Fertilisers	3.6	7.0	14.8	46.4	53.4	51.1	60.6	14.0	25.0	15.4	6.6	13.6	17.1	14.2
279	Other chemical industries	128.4	138.9	170.5	234.7	283.9	344.3	460.4	89.6	119.6	122.0	112.9	105.8	124.0	138.2
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	953.8	1 043.7	1 369.7	2 268.9	2 306.0	3 212.9	4 071.9	883.8	966.5	1 041.4	1 065.0	998.8	1 035.2	1 176.1

Table 4a Exports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, fob 1970 prices, not seasonally adjusted

MLH		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
271	General chemicals	349	365	471	573	431	550	592	135	136	155	158	143	149	180
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	60	58	67	69	56	63	74	17	18	20	18	18	16	23
271.2	Organic chemicals	152	161	231	297	209	277	260	65	66	66	64	64	76	82
271.3	Other chemicals	137	146	173	207	166	209	259	53	52	69	76	62	58	75
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	155	163	193	233	234	253	275	69	65	68	72	71	72	78
273	Toilet preparations	22	25	29	28	28	37	49	10	11	12	13	13	12	16
274	Paint	21	21	23	25	26	29	35	8	8	9	9	9	9	10
275	Soap and detergents	27	27	34	42	38	48	54	14	13	14	13	14	13	15
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	148	166	179	188	163	221	227	56	56	59	56	56	56	62
276.2	Synthetic rubber	22	23	29	30	18	23	25	6	7	7	6	5	5	6
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	57	64	77	82	59	72	76	19	19	20	20	17	17	19
278	Fertilisers	4	7	13	24	27	20	24	6	10	6	2	5	6	6
279	Other chemical industries	132	148	160	174	158	161	173	39	46	46	42	39	44	47
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	937	1 008	1 207	1 400	1 180	1 412	1 528	363	371	394	392	371	384	438

Table 5 Unit value and volume index numbers: chemicals SITC (R) section 5 Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Index numbers 1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
Import volume	97	114	124	100	122	133	126	137	134	135	128	153	158
Export volume	84	103	121	100	124	141	129	131	141	150	142	144	153
							Index numbers 1975 = 100, not seasonally adjusted						
Import unit value	46	55	92	100	120	140	130	134	140	143	143	142	145
Export unit value	51	55	82	100	114	128	123	127	129	130	131	129	131

Table 6 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970=100

MLH		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
271	General chemicals	109.8	114.4	158.4	201.1	244.6	284.5	262.5	271.6	285.0	290.5	291.0	293.0	296.2
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	112.3	116.8	140.7	197.1	238.4	276.8	252.8	263.2	274.9	283.1	286.0	295.5	303.0
271.2	Organic chemicals	108.1	112.9	185.7	222.7	270.1	306.4	292.2	298.1	307.7	310.8	308.7	306.3	305.9
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	107.7	112.6	137.6	183.1	212.1	258.0	225.8	240.1	259.2	262.1	270.5	281.1	284.5
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	109.1	112.3	126.9	160.7	192.1	220.4	203.4	209.4	218.0	224.9	229.2	236.6	243.1
273	Toilet preparations	118.6	124.3	136.8	164.3	189.6	221.9	197.8	209.8	217.5	229.5	230.9	237.2	241.2
274	Paint	120.6	127.5	161.9	203.5	224.5	264.4	230.7	249.1	256.9	271.9	279.6	288.4	294.4
275	Soap and detergents	112.3	123.8	162.8	185.1	210.0	247.0	220.5	232.2	248.8	255.7	254.3	255.8	257.7
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.8	105.6	156.4	181.8	210.8	243.2	225.6	234.6	243.0	246.1	249.0	250.1	251.4
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	115.7	122.6	141.5	174.0	214.1	251.7	231.9	239.9	250.8	258.3	257.9	254.6	260.8
279	Other chemical industries	115.1	120.6	145.9	187.1	216.4	250.3	227.3	237.7	246.3	255.4	261.9	268.7	272.7
Order V	Chemical and allied industries[1]	113.7	118.9	152.8	188.7	217.5	251.6	228.8	239.7	248.5	256.9	261.3	268.5	271.8
	Total manufacturing industry	114.8	123.2	152.0	188.7	219.6	261.8	233.9	248.0	259.2	267.7	272.1	279.0	284.6

[1]This index refers only to sales outside the chemical industry including sectors not shown above.

Table 7 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased 1970=100

								1976	1977				1978	
		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	112.2	135.9	215.4	239.1	283.8	325.9	310.3	319.3	330.4	327.0	326.7	325.8	340.4
	Total manufacturing industry	109.2	144.5	215.3	235.5	299.0	340.1	329.9	341.5	347.7	340.5	330.6	326.7	340.7

Table 8 Employees in employment: Great Britain Thousands – monthly averages

		Mid-year count								1976	1977				1978	
MLH		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr
271	General chemicals	141	143	139	135	134	133	133	135	134	134	135	136	136	136	136
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	71	73	74	74	78	77	71	72	71	71	71	72	72	73	73
273	Toilet preparations	22	23	25	27	27	25	23	23	23	23	23	24	23	23	24
274	Paint	31	29	27	27	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
275	Soap and synthetic detergents	18	15	15	15	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
276	Synthetic resins, plastics and rubber	51	48	46	47	50	50	51	52	52	52	52	51	51	51	51
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	21	20	19	22	24	23	22	23	22	23	23	23	23	22	22
278	Fertilisers	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	11
279	Other chemical industries	75	73	69	69	68	67	67	69	68	69	69	69	69	69	69
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	440	435	426	427	436	430	422	428	426	426	427	430	430	428	429
	Total manufacturing industry	8 164	7 886	7 655	7 700	7 719	7 371	7 144	7 212	7 205	7 177	7 193	7 241	7 238	7 185	7 158

new base year, 1975 = 100. The volume of investment in the chemicals industry continued to rise in the second quarter and is now some 15 per cent higher than a year ago. Forward projections made by the Department of Industry and the Chemicals Industries Association indicate that this higher level of investment will continue for the rest of the year to give a year-on-year change similar to that experienced in 1977.

Notes

The index of production measures net output at constant 1970 prices of all establishments classified to a minimum list heading.

In table 2 are shown sales, at constant 1970 prices, of those products which are regarded as characteristic or principal products of a minimum list heading. Sales of the products, by establishments not classified to the minimum list heading, are included.

The current-price figures in tables 3 and 4 are obtained from Overseas Trade Statistics by combining those trade headings which correspond as closely as possible with the principal products of each minimum list heading. The constant-price data are obtained by deflating the current-price data using appropriate average value indices. This procedure provides base weighted trade data at constant prices which are consistent with the data in table 2.

The unit value and volume index numbers shown in table 5 relate to standard international trade classification (revised) section 5 which does not cover precisely the same products as those which are regarded as principal products of order V of the standard industrial classification.

As part of the general exercise of rebasing the National Accounts, the index of production for chemicals is now also available at 1975 prices. However in order to be consistent with tables 2, 3 and 4, the index is still being expressed at 1970 prices. All constant price series will be on the 1975 basis in the next issue of this article.

Inquiries: Mr A. D. Marshall, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1, tel. 01-212 6937.

Table 9 Capital expenditure £ million

	Current prices not seasonally adjusted	1975 prices seasonally adjusted
1970	382.3	785.6
1971	367.1	683.6
1972	281.1	492.2
1973	239.5	389.3
1974	339.3	440.1
1975	545.5	545.5
1976	649.7	556.0
1977	820.8	622.3
1976		
2nd qtr	151.9	137.0
3rd	164.0	144.9
4th	200.7	148.4
1977		
1st qtr	170.8	142.0
2nd	190.4	150.8
3rd	210.2	163.3
4th	249.4	166.2
1978		
1st qtr	227.4	171.4
2nd	242.5	173.9

Retail sales: provisional estimate for September

Volume

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in September is 110½ (1971 = 100). The estimate suggests a decline from the high level of sales in July and August, when the payment of backdated income tax reductions appears to have influenced trade, but remains above the level of earlier months of this year.

In the third quarter of the year the volume of retail sales was about 3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. The average level of trade in the first nine months of 1978 was about 4½ per cent above the annual average for 1977.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the provisional estimate of the value of total retail sales in September was 14 per cent higher than in September 1977. In the first nine months of 1978, the average value of sales was 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1977.

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest half per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nerarest whole number.

Estimates are based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. These returns cover approaching one half, by turnover, of information available at the final stage. Over the last 12 months the average difference (ignoring sign) between provisional and final estimates was 0.6 per cent. However, as with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in interpreting a single month's figures.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays and adjustments to make allowances for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The final figures for September will be published on Monday, 6 November 1978.

Inquiries: 01-215 3705.

Retail sales: volume and value

	Volume seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Value not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier
1977		**1977**	
2nd qtr	102.5	2nd qtr	+13
3rd	104.3	3rd	+15
4th	104.4	4th	+13
1978		**1978**	
1st qtr	106.3	1st qtr	+13
2nd	108.0	2nd	+15
3rd	111.2 p	3rd	+14 p
1977		**1977**	
June	102.1	June	+14
July	104.8	July	+16
Aug	104.7	Aug.	+16
Sept	103.5	Sept.	+14
1978		**1978**	
June	108.7	June	+14
July	111.4	July	+15
Aug	111.8	Aug	+15
Sept	110½ p	Sept	+14 p

p Provisional.

Companies' gross trading profits rise to £8.6bn

Figures released by the Central Statistical Office on 10 October indicate that the gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies (before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation and seasonally adjusted) are estimated to have been £8.6 billion in the six-months period to the end of June 1978. These were about 2½ per cent higher than in the preceding half year. However, after allowing for stock appreciation gross trading profits were virtually unchanged at £6.9 billion.

Profits of the North Sea oil and gas sector (including a new field coming on stream in the June quarter) improved by £0.2 billion to £1 billion in the six-months period to end June 1978, an increase of over 20 per cent over the previous six months, and now account for just over 15 per cent of industrial and commercial companies' total gross trading profits, net of stock appreciation.

Excluding the North Sea sector, gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies, again net of stock appreciation, fell by £0.2 billion to £5.9 billion in the latest half year.

Textiles show signs of a revival in second quarter

All indices shown in tables 1, 2 and 5 have now been revised from a 1970 to a 1975 base.

Home demand (table 1)
Consumers' expenditure on clothing rose to a record level in the second quarter of 1978, 1½ per cent above that of the previous quarter. The upward trend has been maintained for over 12 months and the latest estimates of retail sales suggest that it is continuing. Although the demand for household textiles fell slightly in the second quarter, it is still well above that of previous years.

Output (table 2)
Although not by any means out of the bleak period, which followed the brief recovery in 1976, output in the textile industry as a whole showed signs of improvement in the second quarter of 1978 and recorded an increase of nearly 2 per cent over the first quarter. The largest rises were in carpets and in cotton and man-made fibre weaving, both up by 4 per cent, and above average growth also occurred in man-made fibres. Of the major sectors only woollen and worsted and hosiery and other knitted goods showed a fall, in both cases of less than 1 per cent. It is worth noting that, despite the encouraging improvement, output of most sectors is below the level of the second quarter of last year.

Deliveries of made-up clothing, which increased steadily throughout last year, apparently fell in the second quarter despite the continued rises in consumers' expenditure on clothing. A deterioration in trade performance following the rise in sterling early this year may have been a contributory factor. The fall in deliveries, based on figures which are provisional, is not thought to indicate a reversal of the upward trend.

Prices (table 5)
The wholesale price index of materials and fuel purchased by the textile industries, which had remained fairly steady since the beginning of last year, reached a new peak in the second quarter of 1978. The predominant reason for this was the sharp increase in the price of both raw cotton (up 12 per cent) and raw wool (up 9 per cent), emphasising the reversal of the downward trend each experienced throughout 1977. However, in the third quarter there were signs of a stabilisation in the price of both these commodities.

Output prices in the textile industry as a whole and within the individual sectors all rose during the second quarter of 1978 (apart from knitted underwear and nightwear where there was no change). The highest increases were for man-made fibre cloth, cotton cloth, worsted cloth and made-up clothing which all rose by 2 per cent.

Employment (table 6)
Total employment in Great Britain at mid-June 1978 in textiles was 4000 lower than in March 1978 and just over 20 000 lower than a year previously. All sectors showed a fall between March and June, but only in spinning

Table 1 Comparison of textile and clothing output with some factors affecting demand

Index numbers 1975 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

						1976		1977				1978		Growth rate per cent per annum 1973/77	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q2 1978/ Q2 1977
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr		
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	103.4	101.7	100.0	108.6	105.0	104.0	104.4	103.3	104.2	105.7	106.7	106.7	108.0	+0.4	+2.7
Consumer's expenditure															
All items	103.6	101.4	100.0	100.2	99.3	100.5	100.8	98.9	98.1	99.9	100.3	103.6	103.6	−1.1	+2.3
Clothing	99.6	98.4	100.0	100.8	103.2	101.5	101.9	101.9	100.5	104.9	105.4	107.7	109.3	+0.9	+5.3
Household textiles and soft furnishings	101.3	99.5	100.0	104.2	103.8	105.3	105.3	106.0	103.8	104.6	100.9	109.7	108.2	+0.6	+0.7
Output															
Total manufacturing	108.3	106.5	100.0	101.4	103.0	101.8	103.2	104.0	102.5	103.4	102.2	102.7	104.3	−1.2	+0.3
Textiles	117.1	105.9	100.0	103.0	100.9	102.8	105.6	105.4	99.9	100.4	97.8	96.6	98.3	−3.7	−5.0
Clothing [1]	100.6	98.7	100.0	96.6	102.9	97.5	97.5	101.5	102.4	103.6	104.0	104.0	101.5	+0.6	+3.6

[1] Includes gloves, hats, caps and millinery and is not comparable with previous series.

Table 2 Output

Index numbers 1975 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1973/77	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q2 1978/ Q2 1977
Man-made fibres	411	11.8	128.6	110.8	100.0	109.6	97.7	106.1	112.0	108.4	102.9	97.1	82.4	102.4	104.7	−6.6	−10.0
Spinning and doubling on cotton system[1]	412	9.4	122.7	109.6	100.0	105.5	100.2	106.9	108.0	108.5	97.8	98.1	96.5	90.3	91.0	−4.9	−10.8
Weaving of cotton and man-made fibres [2] (part)	413	8.3	118.1	104.9	100.0	99.1	97.5	95.9	98.6	100.5	97.8	98.5	93.2	90.7	94.4	−4.7	−4.1
Woollen and worsted	414	16.6	138.9	113.2	100.0	101.5	104.7	102.8	104.1	109.3	103.6	101.8	106.0	100.5	100.3	−6.8	−3.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	19.6	104.9	102.8	100.0	105.5	105.9	107.4	108.7	107.0	103.8	107.5	105.3	103.5	102.5	+0.2	−1.9
Carpets	419	9.3	112.6	103.4	100.0	99.9	91.9	97.4	102.4	97.2	86.2	91.3	92.8	91.2	95.3	−4.9	−3.3
(Order XIII) [3]		100.0	117.1	105.9	100.0	103.0	100.9	102.8	105.6	105.4	99.9	100.4	97.8	96.6	98.3	−3.7	−5.0

[1] Including texturing of man-made continuous filament yarns. [2] Excludes linen. [3] In addition to sectors listed above includes jute, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics, made-up textiles, textile finishing and other textiles industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 25.0 per cent.

Table 3 Production of man-made fibres

Million kg

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1971/77	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q2 1978/ Q2 1977
Staple fibre																	
Synthetic	166	177	221	196	178	214	182	52	57	53	51	42	36	55	62	+1.5	−8.5
Viscose and acetate	170	185	204	160	138	134	130	26	35	34	36	34	26	35	32	−4.4	−3.1
Total	336	362	425	356	316	348	312	78	92	87	87	76	62	90	94	−1.2	−6.4
Continuous filament yarn																	
Synthetic	191	196	233	200	185	200	177	46	50	49	48	41	39	45	47	−1.3	−10.9
Viscose and acetate	85	68	73	72	63	71	62	16	19	18	16	14	14	16	15	−5.1	−14.5
Total	276	264	306	272	248	271	239	62	89	67	64	55	53	61	62	−2.4	−11.8
All man-made fibres																	
Synthetic	357	373	454	396	363	414	359	98	107	102	99	83	75	100	109	+0.1	−9.6
Viscose and acetate	255	253	277	232	201	205	192	42	54	52	52	48	40	51	47	−4.6	−7.0
Total	612	626	731	628	564	619	551	140	161	154	151	131	115	151	156	−1.7	−8.7

and doubling on the cotton system, where 8 per cent of jobs have been lost in a year, and in hosiery and other knitted goods did the fall exceed one thousand. Employment in the clothing industry continued to decline. Many firms have now used up their entitlement to temporary employment subsidy, which has had a significant impact on employment in the textile and clothing industries.

Overseas trade (tables 7 to 10)

The trade deficit for clothing (div. 84) fell in the second quarter of 1978 after the sharp rise in the previous quarter. However, at £54 million it was above the £50 million deficit of a year previously. In current prices imports were 16 per cent higher (10 per cent by weight) than in the second quarter of 1977 as against a rise of 18 per cent in exports (5 per cent by weight). UK exports to the EEC continued to account for nearly 50 per cent of total exports, with 18 per cent going to the rest of western Europe. The Irish Republic is still the leading single destination for clothing exports, with the Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, France and Sweden the other most important markets.

In yarns and fabrics (div. 65) the crude trade balance continued to deteriorate and in the second quarter of 1978 showed an adverse balance of £46 million. Compared with the second quarter of last year imports increased by 32 per cent in current value (25 per cent by weight); exports were 8 per cent higher by value (a decrease of 2 per cent by weight). Exports of woollen and worsted fabrics rose sharply, with particularly significant increases to Japan and Iran. However, imports of woollen and worsted fabrics also showed high growth, as did imports of man-made fibre fabrics and carpets, with the EEC accounting for the bulk of these increases.

Table 4 Consumption of fibres

Million kg

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1971/77	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q2 1978/ Q2 1977
In cotton spinning																	
Raw cotton	140	129	126	111	103	113	104	27	29	31	25	23	25	25	24	−4.8	−13.4
Man-made staple fibre																	
Rayon	34	32	36	39	30	27	30	6	7	9	8	6	7	6	7	−2.1	−13.3
Other	36	34	37	30	30	38	39	9	10	11	9	9	10	10	10	+1.3	Nil
In top making, wool spinning and felting																	
Wool and animal hair	151	165	149	121	122	134	126	31	34	36	33	27	30	33	32	−3.0	−9.0
Man-made staple fibre	77	86	105	103	86	87	85	19	23	23	22	19	21	21	21	+1.7	−5.7

Table 5 Prices

Index numbers 1975 = 100

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
Output (home sales)															
All manufactured products								NOT AVAILABLE							
Textile industries	63.1	66.7	77.9	92.0	100.0	117.7	136.2	120.0	126.6	133.7	136.1	136.7	138.4	138.6	143.7
Man-made fibre cloth	49.8	53.5	64.6	89.8	100.0	121.2	161.6	124.6	137.3	150.6	163.6	166.4	165.0	162.4	166.1
Cotton cloth	60.3	64.1	74.4	100.3	100.0	117.6	140.1	121.7	130.3	136.9	142.4	141.8	139.4	139.7	142.3
Worsted cloth	52.5	60.6	89.9	96.8	100.0	119.2	141.9	120.4	132.0	139.2	141.5	142.5	144.3	145.0	148.1
Socks, stockings and tights (including pantihose)	79.6	79.4	82.0	90.8	100.0	106.7	119.5	108.0	109.1	115.4	117.1	122.0	123.4	129.2	130.4
Knitted underwear and nightwear	52.7	55.9	65.6	88.0	100.0	115.3	141.5	117.6	125.0	137.8	139.8	143.2	145.4	150.2	150.2
Carpets	62.0	65.1	73.4	86.7	100.0	115.7	134.7	117.7	121.4	129.9	134.1	135.8	139.2	145.8	147.0
Made-up clothing	65.2	68.6	74.0	87.3	100.0	113.0	127.6	113.7	119.2	123.6	125.4	129.0	132.5	137.0	139.3
Materials and fuel purchased															
Textile industries	58.6	63.2	77.3	92.4	100.0	123.4	139.0	126.7	136.1	139.0	140.0	138.9	138.0	138.5	142.3
Commodities wholly or mainly imported															
Raw cotton	57.4	59.4	104.0	116.4	100.0	181.0	171.5	205.4	218.8	201.8	192.2	154.5	137.5	145.8	163.1
Raw wool	43.5	72.6	153.4	117.3	100.0	146.3	160.0	151.3	176.2	169.3	161.0	156.7	152.9	140.9	153.4
Man-made fibres	67.9	68.0	69.4	89.3	100.0	111.3	125.0	112.0	117.6	122.9	125.4	125.5	126.1	126.5	127.1

Table 6 Employment in textiles and clothing [1]

Thousands

	MLH	1976 September	1976 December	1977 March	1977 June	1977 September	1977 December	1978 March	1978 June
Great Britain									
Textiles	411-429	481.7	485.8	483.6	484.4	478.5	474.7	468.3	464.2
Production of man-made fibres	411	34.1	33.9	33.0	32.6	32.1	31.1	30.7	30.5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	51.8	51.7	51.4	51.0	49.7	49.3	48.2	46.9
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	40.2	39.7	39.9	39.5	39.2	38.8	37.6	37.2
Woollen and worsted	414	81.1	81.6	81.4	82.2	81.9	80.3	79.6	79.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	114.9	116.1	116.4	119.1	117.7	118.2	116.3	114.6
Carpets	419	35.3	35.4	35.3	34.7	33.8	33.4	32.7	32.5
Textile finishing	423	46.8	47.4	47.1	46.8	46.4	46.8	46.2	45.8
Clothing	441-449	291.8	295.2	294.9	297.1	293.6	292.9	290.5	289.8

[1] Employees in employment at middle of each month.

Table 7 Crude trade balance[1]

£ million at current prices

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr
Textile fibres (division 26)															
Exports	87.3	108.1	172.1	201.8	183.5	260.6	308.2	59.8	78.4	92.6	81.6	67.9	66.1	62.8	75.2
Imports	150.0	213.7	322.4	310.5	263.4	438.3	467.3	103.1	120.3	140.6	127.5	95.0	104.2	129.5	142.0
Balance	−62.7	−105.6	−150.3	−108.7	−79.9	−177.7	−159.1	−43.3	−41.9	−48.0	−45.9	−27.1	−38.1	−66.7	−66.8
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc (division 65)															
Exports	425.8	445.4	589.5	745.8	698.2	934.2	1 147.0	225.3	274.6	287.7	292.2	280.5	286.6	303.4	316.2
Imports	324.9	369.7	514.9	688.2	682.8	911.4	1 118.7	213.7	259.7	288.9	274.8	270.2	284.8	342.4	361.9
Balance	+100.9	+75.7	+74.6	+57.6	+15.4	+22.8	+28.3	+11.6	+14.9	−1.2	+17.4	+10.3	+1.8	−39.0	−45.7
Clothing (division 84)															
Exports	129.5	144.3	179.6	230.0	265.5	412.3	598.0	115.4	135.1	119.2	126.9	172.8	179.1	144.7	150.1
Imports	178.2	218.8	333.6	402.4	505.1	683.8	766.6	176.3	182.8	201.5	177.0	199.5	188.6	215.0	204.6
Balance	−48.7	−74.5	−154.0	−172.4	−239.6	−271.5	−168.6	−60.9	−47.7	−82.3	−50.1	−26.7	−9.5	−70.3	−54.5

[1] Imports cif, exports fob.

Table 8 Imports

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (division 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (division 65)										Clothing (division 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste	Wool tops	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns	Cotton yarns and thread	Continuous filament yarns	Spun man-made fibre yarns	Cotton woven fabrics	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics	Man-made fibre woven fabrics	Knitted fabrics	Carpets	Total yarns, fabrics, etc	Made-up clothing	Hosiery and knitted garments	Total clothing
1971	16.9	2.8	150.0	4.1	10.2	54.2	7.3	70.4	7.9	57.1	16.6	12.2	324.9	99.6	68.8	178.2
1972	24.9	4.3	213.7	6.3	12.5	52.8	9.2	74.2	8.2	78.6	14.0	15.8	369.7	123.7	82.7	218.8
1973	35.4	5.3	322.4	11.0	15.5	70.7	17.0	103.5	11.8	115.3	12.7	21.3	514.9	197.8	112.3	333.6
1974	57.2	4.8	310.5	9.5	42.8	105.2	30.2	130.5	13.5	154.5	16.4	23.0	688.2	243.9	134.1	402.4
1975	45.5	3.8	263.4	11.1	28.3	92.2	28.7	125.7	16.6	167.2	18.5	27.4	682.8	307.5	166.7	505.1
1976	59.3	4.2	438.3	17.1	41.8	127.5	41.2	190.7	19.1	196.4	22.8	36.7	911.4	404.1	238.4	683.8
1977	71.0	6.8	467.3	22.7	54.7	154.0	49.3	219.2	31.2	259.3	24.3	46.0	1 118.7	437.8	272.8	766.6
1975																
1st qtr	10.4	1.0	56.1	2.2	6.6	20.7	5.9	31.7	3.2	44.5	3.6	5.9	166.8	68.0	37.2	111.0
2nd	10.8	0.8	74.2	3.0	6.8	20.6	6.8	29.8	5.0	41.4	4.3	6.7	166.0	79.4	39.5	125.1
3rd	12.1	1.1	70.4	2.8	7.0	24.9	7.0	30.1	5.0	39.9	5.4	6.7	167.4	75.7	45.9	130.7
4th	12.2	0.9	62.7	3.1	7.9	26.0	9.0	34.1	3.4	41.4	5.2	8.0	182.6	84.4	44.1	138.3
1976																
1st qtr	14.5	0.9	101.2	3.6	9.5	29.4	9.8	43.6	4.0	47.6	4.6	8.2	212.7	97.9	52.5	158.3
2nd	14.7	1.1	113.7	4.2	9.0	31.4	10.6	53.0	4.7	43.7	5.4	8.8	225.3	104.3	53.2	166.4
3rd	15.4	1.0	103.1	4.2	9.2	30.0	9.3	44.6	5.1	47.2	6.0	8.5	213.7	100.2	64.1	176.3
4th	14.7	1.2	120.3	5.1	14.1	36.7	11.5	49.5	5.3	57.9	6.8	11.3	259.7	101.7	68.6	182.8
1977																
1st qtr	19.0	1.2	40.6	5.8	14.8	40.1	11.6	57.9	6.2	67.0	6.6	10.0	288.9	117.7	71.0	201.5
2nd	19.0	1.6	127.5	5.4	14.7	37.9	12.0	57.0	8.1	56.8	5.9	10.8	274.8	102.5	62.0	177.0
3rd	15.4	1.8	95.0	5.5	12.6	36.3	11.2	52.4	8.7	66.8	5.4	11.1	270.2	110.7	73.1	199.5
4th	17.6	2.2	104.2	6.0	12.6	39.7	14.5	51.9	8.2	68.7	6.4	14.1	284.8	106.9	66.7	188.6
1978																
1st qtr	20.2	2.9	129.5	7.2	15.1	43.8	14.1	67.5	10.8	80.5	6.7	13.5	342.4	131.4	69.5	215.0
2nd	19.7	3.0	142.0	6.2	14.6	44.8	15.8	67.8	14.2	83.2	7.5	15.1	361.9	121.0	67.7	204.6

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

Table 9 Exports

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (division 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (division 65)										Clothing (division 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste	Wool tops	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns	Cotton yarns and thread	Continuous filament yarns	Spun man-made fibre yarns	Cotton woven fabrics	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics	Man-made fibre woven fabrics	Knitted fabrics	Carpets	Total fabrics, etc	Made-up clothing	Hosiery and knitted garments	Total clothing
1971	45.5	16.3	87.3	23.3	10.1	80.4	9.6	28.6	62.8	31.6	54.4	34.2	425.8	61.8	49.0	129.5
1972	56.5	19.8	108.1	27.3	11.7	83.8	10.9	29.0	66.9	37.4	43.2	40.7	445.4	70.2	53.5	144.3
1973	77.7	38.1	172.1	37.0	17.0	110.0	18.6	39.5	91.5	49.9	43.1	63.0	589.5	86.9	68.0	179.6
1974	118.7	26.2	201.8	41.6	22.0	136.5	28.1	52.0	106.6	68.6	44.9	85.0	745.8	113.4	81.8	230.0
1975	101.3	28.6	183.5	37.5	18.5	112.8	23.3	46.9	92.5	68.2	44.3	74.6	698.2	137.1	89.3	265.5
1976	124.0	50.5	260.6	56.0	26.8	157.8	33.3	72.0	105.2	90.5	51.7	113.0	934.2	210.6	147.8	412.3
1977	153.2	56.9	308.2	77.5	27.3	174.5	36.1	94.4	151.4	112.0	56.9	141.5	1 147.0	320.9	215.8	598.0
1975																
1st qtr	26.2	5.2	43.2	8.3	4.6	26.0	5.9	12.1	21.9	17.6	8.2	16.9	165.1	27.0	17.2	52.5
2nd	32.1	7.0	52.1	9.4	4.4	28.0	5.9	10.7	24.4	16.7	11.8	17.5	174.5	29.8	16.8	54.8
3rd	21.4	8.0	41.3	8.7	3.9	25.8	4.6	11.2	23.8	15.0	11.4	16.3	161.4	37.9	26.8	75.2
4th	21.6	8.4	46.9	11.1	5.6	32.1	6.9	12.9	22.4	18.9	12.9	23.9	197.2	42.4	28.5	83.0
1976																
1st qtr	26.9	11.0	57.6	11.1	5.3	35.4	7.7	16.1	19.7	20.6	10.9	24.4	203.4	37.8	25.3	74.1
2nd	30.3	13.4	64.8	13.7	6.8	39.4	8.5	16.6	27.6	22.2	12.5	27.3	230.9	48.2	28.5	87.7
3rd	29.1	11.6	59.8	13.6	6.8	38.9	7.1	15.8	28.5	21.0	13.6	26.0	225.3	58.3	42.8	115.4
4th	37.7	14.5	78.4	17.6	7.9	44.1	10.0	23.5	29.4	26.7	14.7	35.3	274.6	66.3	51.2	135.1
1977																
1st qtr	46.1	18.0	92.6	20.0	7.1	45.7	10.3	24.2	31.2	28.4	13.8	37.4	287.7	65.2	40.6	119.2
2nd	40.2	15.8	81.6	19.9	7.7	47.5	9.5	22.1	37.5	29.3	14.1	36.4	292.2	72.5	41.0	126.9
3rd	35.6	11.7	67.9	17.8	6.1	40.9	7.2	23.3	42.9	27.0	14.0	33.4	280.5	89.8	65.5	172.8
4th	31.3	11.4	66.1	19.8	6.4	40.4	9.1	24.8	39.8	27.3	15.0	34.3	286.6	93.4	68.7	179.1
1978																
1sr qtr	31.0	13.0	62.8	19.1	7.2	45.6	8.4	24.8	36.8	29.4	13.1	32.7	303.4	82.0	49.9	144.7
2nd	39.9	12.8	75.2	18.5	7.4	47.9	8.1	25.7	47.1	27.9	14.7	32.5	316.2	87.0	47.9	150.1

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

Table 10, Imports of raw materials, on next page

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Table 10 Imports of raw materials

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Greasy wool (268.1)		Degreased wool (268.2)		Fine animal hair (268.3 and part 268.59)		Raw cotton (263.1)	
	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m
1971	99	33	62	21	9	5	142	41
1972	130	56	77	23	18	13	137	44
1973	95	93	56	55	15	26	171	66
1974	65	67	56	48	9	21	93	61
1975	84	58	48	37	11	22	113	59
1976	112	121	50	54	15	50	122	95
1977	101	124	37	52	11	48	104	106
1975								
1st qtr	19	13	8	6	2	3	23	11
2nd	29	19	16	12	3	6	32	16
3rd	20	14	15	12	3	6	32	17
4th	16	12	9	7	3	7	26	15
1976								
1st qtr	35	32	10	10	3	8	38	23
2nd	28	28	17	17	5	14	34	25
3rd	24	27	13	15	3	10	26	22
4th	25	34	10	12	4	18	24	25
1977								
1st qtr	29	40	11	16	2	10	33	37
2nd	27	32	13	18	3	13	25	27
3rd	25	27	6	9	2	10	18	19
4th	20	25	7	9	4	15	28	23
1978								
1st qtr	34	43	10	15	3	12	28	21
2nd	37	46	9	12	4	20	36	29

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

Housing report for August

In August 20 200 houses and flats were started in Great Britain compared with 22 000 in August 1977. Completions in August numbered 20 900 compared with 24 100 in the previous year.

Taking three month totals to reduce the effect of month-to-month fluctuations, and discounting the normal seasonal movements, total starts in June to August were down 3 per cent on the previous three months, March to May, and 4 per cent lower than June to August a year ago. Total completions were down 2 per cent on the previous three months and 8 per cent lower than a year ago. In the public sector, making similar comparisons, starts were down 4 per cent on the previous three months and 20 per cent lower than a year ago, while completions were unchanged and 19 per cent lower respectively. Private sector starts were 3 per cent down on the previous three months but 12 per cent higher than a year earlier, while completions were 4 per cent down and 5 per cent higher, respectively.

Inquiries: Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB, tel. 01-212 3434.

Housing performance in Great Britain[1] for August

Thousands of dwellings

	Starts			Completions		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1969	176.6	166.8	343.5	185.1	181.7	366.8
1970	153.8	165.1	318.9	180.1	170.3	350.4
1971	136.9	207.4	344.3	158.9	191.6	350.6
1972	123.0	228.0	350.9	122.8	196.5	319.3
1973	112.8	215.7	328.5	107.5	186.6	294.1
1974	146.1	105.9	252.1	128.6	140.9	269.5
1975	173.8	149.1	322.9	162.3	150.8	313.0
1976	170.8	154.7	325.4	163.0	152.2	315.2
1977	132.1	134.8	266.9	162.5	140.3	302.7
Seasonally adjusted						
1977						
2nd qtr	32.7	34.7	67.4	40.3	35.8	76.1
3rd	34.6	35.3	69.9	41.8	34.8	76.6
4th	34.5	34.9	69.4	42.9	36.0	78.9
1978						
1st qtr	26.4	35.1 r	61.5 r	32.9	38.0	70.9
2nd	29.8	39.6	69.4	32.9 r	37.9	70.8 r
1978						
Mar	8.6	12.4 r	21.0 r	10.9	12.9	23.8
Apr	10.0	13.5	23.5	10.8	12.4	23.2
May	9.9	12.2	22.1	11.3 r	12.5	23.8 r
Jun	9.9	13.9	23.8	10.8	13.0	23.8
Jul	9.6 r	12.0 r	21.6	12.0 r	12.5	24.5 r
Aug	7.8	11.2	19.0	10.3	10.9	21.2
1977						
Jan-Jul	85.5	86.6	172.1	105.0	92.5	197.5
1978						
Jan-Aug	73.6	97.9	171.5	88.1	99.3	187.4

[1] Scottish figures are estimates and may be subject to small revisions

r Revised

Regional Statistics No. 13 1977

Regional Statistics No. 13 1977 is an essential reference book for professionals with an interest in regional industry, economics, markets or social characteristics. Compiled by the Central Statistical Office, it provides in one volume a detailed quantitative picture of regional variations within the United Kingdom across a broad range of topics; the subject headings are: Regional profiles (which are a selection of key statistics for each separate region and for counties within it), Social characteristics, Social services, Health, Housing, Education, Employment, Energy, Production, distribution and investment, Agriculture, Transport, Personal incomes, Household expenditure and Regional economic accounts.

Notes are given in an appendix explaining the sources and definitions of the figures presented, and providing references to further material on each subject covered.

Price £6.50 (by post £7.04)
HMSO, PO Box 569,
London SE1 9NH
ISBN 0 11 630171 6

Williams explains relationship between RPI and PCI

Charles Williams, Price Commission chairman, said of the relationship between the Price Commission index and the six-month retail price index:

'We have been doing some statistical work on the relationship between our index and the six-month RPI. Provisional results indicate that the divergence between the two indices is to a large extent due to those items which are within the RPI but are exempt from having to prenotify. If we were to compile an index just of these, there would be a large movement downwards throughout 1977 and a movement upwards of equal sharpness so far in 1978. If we compile an index for those items in the RPI which are not exempt, there is a good fit with the Price Commission index, after allowing for the usual delay of about three months.'

The commission's index is a leading indicator of price changes. It is calculated from information about price changes which large businesses in manufacturing, service and nationalised industries propose to make, the total yield from price increases in each month being related to the estimated turnovers in the last 12 months of all these large businesses. It is only some months afterwards that these increases are fully reflected first in wholesale and then in retail prices. Some price changes – for example, those of fresh foods, most price reductions, mortgage rates and the effect of tax changes – are not reflected in the commission's index, and there are differences in composition of the goods and services priced for the commission's index and the official indices. For these reasons the commission index is more an indicator of the slowing down or speeding up of price changes than a measure of these changes.

Index of retail prices for September

The index of retail prices for all items for 12 September was 200.2 (15 January, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.4 per cent on August (199.4) and of 7.8 per cent on September 1977 (185.7).

The rise in the index in September was the result of increases in the prices of cars, some articles of clothing and footwear and many small increases over a wide range of non-seasonal foods, household goods and services. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods, particularly fresh fruits.

The movements for the main group in the index are shown in table 2.

Notes

1 The retail prices index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of goods and services purchased by most households in the United Kingdom. The expenditure pattern on which the index is based is revised each year using information from the family expenditure survey. The expenditure of certain higher income households and households of retired people dependent mainly on social security benefits is excluded.

2 The index covers a large and representative selection of nearly 350 separate goods and services, for which price movements are regularly measured in more than 200 towns throughout the country. Approximately 150 000 separate price quotations are used each month in compiling the index.

3 Seasonal variations in the index of retail prices are due largely to a very few items of 'seasonal food', that is, those items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These items account for less than 5 per cent of total retail expenditure. If the variation caused by these items is removed, the underlying trend of the figures can be seen more clearly.

4 Rates of change of indices can be calculated over periods of any length. However, rates calculated over periods as long as 12 months are slow to detect changes in trend, while calculations over periods as short as three months give rather volatile results. To help in assessing trends, rates of changes in the all items index and the index for all items except seasonal food are shown in table 1 over successive periods of six months.

5 The index is given in full in the *Department of Employment Gazette*.

Inquiries: Watford 28500 ext. 630.

Table 2 **General index of retail prices**

	Indices (15 Jan 1974 = 100		Percentage change over the month
	15 Aug 1978	12 Sep 1978	
All items	199.4	200.2	+0.4
All items excluding food	197.6	198.6	+0.5
Food	206.2	206.3	+0.0
Seasonal food	117.9	173.1	−2.7
Other food	211.7	212.6	+0.4
Alcoholic drink	197.5	197.5	+0.0
Tobacco	227.0	229.2	+1.0
Housing	177.8	178.6	+0.4
Fuel and light	230.6	230.6	+0.0
Durable household goods	183.9	184.9	+0.5
Clothing and footwear	172.5	174.0	+0.9
Transport and vehicles	209.6	210.8	+0.6
Miscellaneous goods	209.0	210.3	+0.6
Services	192.4	194.2	+0.9
Meals out	211.1	211.4	+0.1

Table 1 **Index of retail prices**

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
	Index 15 Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over			Index 15 Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months
1978							
April	194.6	+1.5	+4.3	+7.9	195.0	+1.4	+4.1
May	195.7	+0.6	+4.4	+7.7	196.1	+0.6	+4.2
June	197.2	+0.8	+4.7	+7.4	197.2	+0.6	+4.3
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+7.8	198.7	+0.8	+4.5
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+8.0	200.4	+0.9	+4.7
September	200.2	+0.4	+4.4	+7.8	201.4	+0.5	+4.7

Price Commission index for September

The rise in the Price Commission index over the six months to September was 4.2 per cent expressed at an annual rate. The corresponding figure for August was 4.4 per cent. Both these figures are still subject to revision due to changes made in the requirements for notification on 1 August 1978. The rate of increase in the index continues at the low level recorded in August.

The Price Commission index is based on price increases proposed to the commission by larger concerns. They cannot make the increase until 28 days after notification and in practice the time lag may be greater than this.

Inquiries: 01-720 2188.

Percentage changes over six-month periods in Price Commission index, retail price index and wholesale price index: annualised rates

Six months to	price Commission index	Retail price index [1]	Wholesale price index [2]
1976			
July	12.6	12.9	15.6
August	12.4	13.2	16.8
September	13.5	14.5	18.2
October	16.9	14.4	18.5
November	19.3	14.2	20.1
December	18.2	15.2	20.3
1977			
January	18.2	18.0	25.2
February	19.0	18.4	24.5
March	20.8	18.7	23.4
April	17.4	19.7	25 2
May	16.1	20.0	23.7
June	15.0	19.6	24.0
July	14.3	15.6	18.6
August	11.5	14.9	16.7
September	7.8	14.1	15.6
October	7.3	9.9	11.7
November	5.8	8.7	8.6
December	6.0	7.4	7.1
1978			
January	5.9	7.2	7.2
February	7.2	7.2	7.7
March	7.4	6.8	7.9
April	7.2	8.4	7.9
May	6.8	8.6	8.7
June	6.0	8.9	8.9
July	5.8	9.1	7.6
August	4.4 p	9.6	7.6
September	4.2 p	..	7.5

[1] Excluding seasonal foods. [2] Manufactured products.
p Provisional.

Do you use Statistics?

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) prepares a wide range of reliable and detailed figures on the United Kingdom. It is usually worth checking to see if what you want is available from them. You can see many Government statistical publications at your local public library, buy them from HMSO or refer to the comprehensive collection held at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4N 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

Engineering sales and orders up to July

Sic orders VII, VIII and IX

The overall picture in the engineering sector is one of past trends continuing. Home sales and new orders have been fairly steady resulting in order books staying at broadly the same level they have held over the past year. In the generally more volatile export market, recent falls in the trend figures for sales and new orders have continued.

As a result of the diverse performance of the two markets the trend estimate for total sales fell by 1 per cent between April and July whereas the overall fall in the trend of new orders was 2 per cent continuing the slightly declining trend observable over the last few months. Reference to the seasonally adjusted series for total sales (particularly to the localised peak in March) suggests that this trend estimate may not be too soundly based, however.

Home sales registered a rising trend in the first quarter of this year but have since remained stable. As the trend of new orders has also steadied at a little over the base year level the value of home order books during the April-July period has remained virtually unaltered.

The trend in export sales fell by 2½ per cent during the April-July period. Similarly, the trend in the inflow of export orders was strongly downward (still reflecting the exceptionally large volume of contracts received in February) despite a possibly erratic upward movement in the seasonally adjusted estimate in July. As a result export order books shortened by 1½ per cent over the last three months, a continuation of the trend which began in early 1977.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the monthly engineering inquiry relating to July 1978. The response rate of 79 per cent to the inquiry for July is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for April, May and June response rates for these months were 93, 91 and 89 per cent respectively.

An expanded commentary, together with additional tables, is given in Business Monitor PM 33–36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £4.32 per annum. Separate commentaries and volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders for total, home and export markets, for mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX respectively).

The same nine series are given for each of the 36 industries within engineering in a quarterly Business Monitor PQ 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), also obtainable from HMSO for a subscription of £1.56 per annum.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Room 618, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 5770.

Notes to table

[1] This ratio shows the number of months work in the order book in the base year at the then average rate of sales. [2] For orders-on-hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point. p Provisional.

Volume index numbers for the combined engineering industries up to July

	Total			Home			Export		
	1970 average = 100	1970 average monthly sales = 100		1970 average = 100	1970 average monthly sales = 100		1970 average = 100	1970 average monthly sales = 100	
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales
Ratio: orders-on-hand/av. monthly sales in 1970 [1]	6.7			6.3			7.6		
Trend estimates									
1976 p									
July	88	102	105	80	93	100	106	128	120
August	88	105	105	79	94	99	108	135	120
September	88	107	105	79	95	99	110	139	121
October	89	108	106	78	96	100	112	141	122
November	89	109	106	78	98	100	115	139	123
December	89	109	107	77	99	101	116	137	124
1977 p									
January	90	109	107	77	99	101	118	135	124
February	90	108	107	77	99	100	119	134	124
March	90	107	107	77	98	100	120	132	125
April	90	106	106	76	97	99	121	131	127
May	90	106	106	76	96	98	121	132	128
June	90	105	106	76	96	97	121	131	130
July	89	105	106	76	96	97	121	129	131
August	89	105	106	75	96	97	120	127	131
September	89	105	105	76	97	96	120	125	129
October	89	106	105	76	99	97	120	125	127
November	90	107	105	76	100	97	119	125	126
December	90	108	106	77	102	99	119	126	126
1978 p									
January	90	109	107	77	103	100	119	126	127
February	90	110	109	77	103	102	119	127	127
March	90	110	110	77	103	103	119	127	128
April	89	108	109	76	102	102	117	124	128
May	88	107	109	76	101	102	117	121	127
June	88	106	108	76	101	102	116	119	126
July	88	105	108	76	101	102	116	118	125
Percentage change [2] April-July 1978	−1.0	−2.0	−1.0	−0.5	−1.0	−0.5	−1.5	−4.5	−2.5
Seasonally adjusted									
1970	99	100	100	99	100	100	99	101	100
1971	90	94	99	92	96	99	84	90	100
1972	96	104	100	100	107	103	89	96	92
1973	127	129	111	127	129	114	128	128	103
1974	128	115	115	122	110	113	142	128	119
1975	97	93	110	90	89	106	112	103	121
1976 p	89	101	105	77	92	99	117	124	122
1977 p	90	107	106	77	98	98	120	129	127
1976 p									
1st qtr	92	94	104	86	88	97	108	110	122
2nd	88	95	106	81	91	101	102	107	122
3rd	88	106	105	79	95	100	108	135	120
4th	89	109	105	77	95	99	117	144	123
1977 p									
1st qtr	90	109	108	77	101	101	120	131	124
2nd	90	106	106	75	95	98	121	133	129
3rd	89	106	107	75	97	97	120	128	132
4th	90	107	104	77	100	97	120	125	123
1978 p									
1st qtr	90	110	110	77	104	102	119	127	131
2nd	88	106	108	76	101	102	115	119	125
1976 p									
July	88	108	104	80	91	98	107	155	120
August	88	105	106	79	95	100	109	132	120
September	88	103	106	79	97	101	108	119	122
October	89	114	107	78	97	101	112	157	125
November	90	112	104	78	97	98	116	151	123
December	89	101	104	77	92	98	117	125	121
1977 p									
January	89	112	111	77	104	104	117	131	129
February	90	111	108	77	103	102	118	133	124
March	90	103	104	77	94	98	120	129	120
April	90	110	108	76	99	100	121	139	130
May	90	107	104	76	96	96	122	137	126
June	90	100	107	75	91	98	121	124	131
July	89	105	108	76	100	99	119	118	133
August	90	109	105	76	97	96	121	140	129
September	89	103	107	75	94	97	120	128	134
October	89	107	106	76	100	97	120	128	129
November	89	100	101	76	98	94	118	106	121
December	90	113	105	77	103	99	120	139	121
1978 p									
January p	90	106	110	77	105	102	117	107	132
February	91	121	108	78	105	101	122	163	127
March	90	103	112	77	100	104	119	111	134
April	88	102	106	76	98	100	117	112	123
May	89	115	110	76	107	104	118	139	128
June	88	100	108	76	98	101	115	106	126
July	88	107	107	76	101	101	115	123	124
Feb-April 1978 (av)	88	108	108	76	101	101	117	128	128
May-July 1978 (av.)	88	107	108	76	102	102	115	123	126
Percentage change [2]	−0.5	−0.5	–	–	+1.5	+0.5	−1.0	−4.5	−1.5

Wholesale price indices in September

Output prices

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by ½ per cent in September to 155.5 (1975 = 100).

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was also ½ per cent higher as a result of increases spread across all sectors except coal and petroleum products. This index has increased by 1¾ per cent in the latest three months.

Widespread price rises were responsible for both the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for the metal goods industries and the 1 per cent increase in the index for the mechanical engineering industries. These indices increased by 3¼ per cent and 3 per cent respectively in the latest three months.

More than half of the 1 per cent increase in the index for the pottery and glass industries was accounted for by price rises for flat glass.

Higher prices for hosiery and other knitted goods made the most significant contribution to the 1 per cent increase in the index for the textile industries.

More than half of the ¾ per cent increase in the index for the timber industries was accounted for by higher prices for timber structures and structural components.

Higher prices for footwear were responsible for almost half of the ½ per cent increase in the clothing and footwear industries.

The index for the paper industries was unchanged in September. This index has increased by only ½ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for milk products, meat and fish products and vegetable and animal oils and fats accounted for most of the ½ per cent rise in September in the index for the output of the food manufacturing industries. This index increased by 1¾ per cent in the latest three months.

The change in the index for all manufactured products measured over a 12-month period was 7¾ per cent in September, the same as the figure in August which has been slightly revised upwards. The increase in the index over the lastest six months was 3¾ per cent.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry

Table 1 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased

1975 = 100

1968 SIC Orders or MLH Numbers		1977		1978			1977	1978							
		3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr p	Sep	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug p	Sep p
Orders III to XIX	*Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:*	146.5	142.2	140.2	146.3	145.0	145.6	139.1	142.0	145.1	146.8	147.0	145.8	144.2	145.0
	Materials [1]	147.0	142.1	139.5	145.5	143.9	146.0	138.4	141.4	144.1	146.0	146.3	144.8	143.0	143.9
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	142.8	143.0	145.5	152.9	152.8	142.8	144.8	147.0	152.9	152.8	152.9	152.9	152.8	152.8
Orders IV to XIX	*Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:*	143.6	139.1	134.2	141.5	139.3	142.9	133.0	136.5	140.2	142.3	142.1	139.7	138.8	139.3
	Materials [1]	143.8	138.4	132.1	139.3	136.7	142.9	130.8	134.5	137.8	140.2	140.0	137.2	136.1	136.7
Order III	*Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries*	149.0	147.5	151.1	155.2	156.5	148.6	150.4	152.0	153.6	155.4	156.6	157.6	155.3	156.6
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries:	151.8	149.6	153.7	157.0	157.2	150.9	152.8	154.7	156.0	157.0	158.0	158.8	155.2	157.5
	Materials	151.8	149.6	153.7	157.0	157.3	150.9	152.8	154.8	156.0	157.0	158.1	159.0	155.2	157.6
	Fuel [2]	151.3	150.8	152.1	155.9	155.8	150.7	151.9	152.4	155.9	155.9	155.9	155.9	155.8	155.8
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	152.1	149.9	153.8	156.2	157.5	151.9	153.2	154.6	154.9	156.4	157.4	158.6	155.6	158.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	148.2	148.4	149.0	153.4	153.3	147.5	148.6	150.1	153.0	153.5	153.6	153.2	153.0	153.7
311 and 312	Steel industries	142.2	142.1	141.2	145.7	146.6	143.2	140.2	143.0	145.0	145.9	146.2	146.0	146.3	147.5
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	140.5	140.1	135.5	142.3	146.6	140.2	133.7	136.3	140.3	142.5	144.1	143.0	146.8	150.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	141.3	145.2	148.1	152.5	155.8	142.4	147.7	149.5	151.6	152.5	153.3	154.3	156.0	157.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	140.6	142.1	143.4	148.3	151.1	141.1	142.7	144.6	146.9	148.4	149.5	149.6	151.2	152.4
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	141.4	146.1	150.9	156.0	158.9	141.9	151.3	152.8	155.5 r	155.9 r	156.6	158.0	158.7	159.9
Order XII	Metal goods industries	143.1	145.8	147.8	152.6	155.4	144.8	147.2	149.5	151.5	152.8	153.5	154.0	155.6	156.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	143.5	141.3	140.8	145.4	146.1	142.9	140.8	142.2	144.7	145.6	146.0	145.5	146.1	146.6
Order XV	*Clothing and footwear industries*	135.6	137.4	139.5	142.3	144.9	136.6	139.4	139.8	141.6	142.4	142.8	144.2	144.6	145.9
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	144.4	146.2	148.6	152.9	154.5	144.7	148.0	150.2	152.0	153.1	153.6	154.1	154.5	154.9
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	150.3	152.6	155.3	158.6	160.3	151.5	155.1	155.8	157.7	158.9	159.2	159.8	160.3	160.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	151.3	147.7	146.1	147.0	150.7	150.0 r	146.1	145.8	146.2	146.7	148.1	149.4	150.9	151.8
481 to 484	Paper industries	132.4	123.0	117.5	120.6	120.1	130.9	117.0	118.2	120.1	121.0	120.7	120.8	119.8	119.8
Order XX	Construction materials	148.8	150.9	153.0	156.6 r	159.6	149.0	152.8	154.1	155.5	156.6 r	157.7 r	158.7	159.7	160.5
Part of Order XX	House building materials	149.7	150.9	152.5	156.2	159.8	149.7	152.3	153.8	155.0	156.0	157.7	158.7	159.9	160.8

Note: The price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors: transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.
[1] Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising. [2] Includes petroleum products. p Provisional. r Revised.

Table 1a Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry

1975 = 100

1968 SIC		1977		1978			1977	1978							
		3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr p	Sep	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug p	Sep p
361	Electrical machinery industry	139.6	143.3	145.5	149.4	152.5	140.4	145.1	146.7	148.5	149.3	150.3	151.3	152.5	153.6
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	138.7	137.4	136.2	142.8	145.2	137.8	134.9	137.0	140.4	142.8	145.1	143.4	145.7	146.4
364	Radio and electronic components industry	140.1	142.2	144.8	148.5	151.5	141.1	144.4	146.2	147.7	148.5	149.3	149.9	151.5	153.0
368	Domestic appliances industry	142.6	146.5	149.1	152.1	155.4	143.5	149.0	150.2	151.5	152.2	152.7	154.0	155.6	156.5
369	Electrical goods industries, nes	142.2	144.6	145.9	149.7	153.0	143.4	145.5	146.9	148.7	149.7	150.7	151.4	153.1	154.6
381	Motor vehicle industry	142.0	144.9	148.4	152.6	156.1	143.5	147.9	150.1	151.6	152.7	153.6	154.8	156.3	157.2
411	Man-made fibres industry	137.5	134.9	134.1	137.1	137.4	136.8	134.0	135.2	137.0	137.0	137.2	136.9	137.5	137.8
414	Woollen and worsted industry	139.6	139.4	139.2	150.5	154.3	137.8	138 7	141.2	145.3	151.5	154.7	155.1	154.3	153.5
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	140.7	139.8	140.9	143.7	146.5	140.3	140.9	141.5	142.5	143.7	144.8	145.7	146.3	147.5
450	Footwear industry	134.5	135.4	136.5	139.3	142.2	135.2	136.4	136.7	138.5	139.5	139.8	141.4	142.3	142.9
481	Paper and board making industry	133.4	121.7	115.2	118.5	117.9	131.5	114.8	115.8	118.0	119.0	118.6	118.6	117.5	117.5

p Provisional.

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.

Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

rose by ½ per cent in September to 145.0 (1975 = 100). The index fell by ½ per cent over the last 12 months.

The index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries increased by ½ per cent. The main features were higher prices for cobalt and lower prices for crude oil. This index has fallen by 2¼ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for imported non-ferrous metals contributed significantly to the 2¼ per cent increase in the index for the non-ferrous metals industry, and also to the ¾ per cent increase in the indices for the metal goods industries, the electrical engineering, and the mechanical engineering industries.

Higher prices for hosiery and other knitted goods made the most significant contribution to the 1 per cent increase in the index for the clothing and footwear industries.

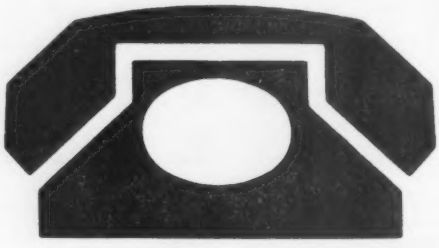
Higher prices for both home-produced and imported materials were responsible for the 1½ per cent increase in the index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries. Higher prices for home-landed fish, pigs and coffee made the most significant contribution. This index has fallen by ¼ per cent in the latest three months.

Table 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1975 = 100

1968 SIC Orders or MLH Numbers		1977		1978			1977	1978							
		3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr p	Sep	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug p	Sep p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactures Products	143.8	145.8	149.2	151.8	154.7	144.4	149.2	150.0	150.9	151.9	152.7	153.8	154.8	155.5
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	140.6	143.3	146.6	149.4	152.2	141.4	146.6	147.4	148..5	149.5	150.3	151.4	152.3	153.0
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	153.7	153.8	157.2	160.1	163.7	153.7	157.3	157.9	158.8	160.2	161.4	162.9	163.7	164.4
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	154.0	155.3	159.2	162.1	165.3	154.5	159.3	160.0	161.0	162.2	163.0	164.3	165.3	166.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	136.1	137.8	141.2	142.8	144.2	136.5	141.5	141.8	142.5	142.8	143.0	143.6	144.2	144.9
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	144.4	148.3	149.8	152.7	156.5	146.1	149.5	150.1	151.6	152.7	153.8	155.2	156.8	157.4
311 and 312	Steel industries	142.1	147.5	150.6	152.8	156.5	144.3	150.6	151.1	152.6	152.8	153.1	155.2	157.1	157.3
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	139.2	143.3	147.5	151.0	154.7	140.4	147.6	148.5	149.8	151.0	152.2	153.6	154.8	155.8
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	138.8	143.1	147.7	150.8 p	154.5	140.1	147.6	148.7	150.0	150.9	151.4 p	153.3 p	154.4	155.8
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	134.6	139.5	145.8	147.2	149.4	134.9	146.0	146.4	146.9	147.2	147.5	148.8	149.5	149.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering	133.2	137.0	139.4	142.9 p	145.4	134.1	139.2	140.2	141.6	142.9	144.1 p	144.2 p	145.4	146.5
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	147.4	151.2	157.0	160.0	165.5	149.6	157.8	158.0	158.7	159.6	161.7	164.9	165.6	165.9
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s.	142.1	146.3	150.5	155.6	159.6	142.9	150.4	152.3	154.5	155.8	156.5	157.4	159.7	161.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	136.6	139.0	143.0	145.5	148.8	138.0	143.0	143.6	145.0	145.5	146.1	147.6	148.6	150.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	130.3	133.7	138.4	140.8	143.9	131.4	138.4	139.2	139.7	141.1	141.6	143.1	143.9	144.6
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	129.0	132.5	137.0	139.3	142.4	130.0	137.1	137.7	138.4	139.4	140.0	141.6	142.6	143.1
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc industries	153.8	157.5	160.1	166.2	170.3	154.9	159.4	162.2	164.8	165.8	168.1	169.2	170.4	171.2
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	141.3	148.3	151.9	155.4	158.3	144.8	152.2	153.2	155.0	155.1	156.2	157.5	157.8	159.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	139.3	141.9	144.4	145.8	148.8	139.9	144.4	145.2	145.4	145.8	146.1	147.7	148.8	150.0
481 to 484	Paper industries	130.2	131.9	132.4	133.5	134.4	131.1	132.4	132.5	133.2	133.6	133.8	134.2	134.5	134.6

Note: The price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors: transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.
p Provisional



Wholesale price indices: further information

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engineering	01-215 3549
chemicals, steel, building materials, etc	01-215 5216
textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc	01-215 3548
Tables 4 and 5	01-215 3173

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1977 Sep	1978 Jun	Jul	Aug p	Sep p
II Mining and quarrying					
101 **Coal**	138.4	151.9	151.9	151.9	151.9
102 **Stone and slate quarrying and mining**	158.2	172.5	172.4	172.9	173.0
Coated limestone roadstone	161.1	174.2	174.2	174.2	174.2
103 **Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction**					
Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	181.7	205.0	206.7	206.7	206.7
III Food, drink and tobacco					
240 **Tobacco**	151.1	156.0	156.0	159.9	161.2 e
IV Coal and petroleum products					
261 **Coke ovens and manufactured fuel**					
Foundry coke	140.2	152.5	152.5	152.5	152.5
262 **Mineral oil refining**					
Motor spirit	130.9	130.9	130.9	130.9	130.9
V Chemicals and allied industries					
271 **General chemicals**	141.4	144.8 p	145.3 p	146.1	146.5
271/1 **Inorganic chemicals**	144.3	153.7	154.7	155.4	155.7
271/2 **Organic chemicals**	137.5	138.1	138.5	139.7	140.0
272 **Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations**					
Pharmaceutical preparations	141.7	152.6 p	153.6 p	153.9	154.1
273 **Toilet preparations**	138.5	146.2	148.7	149.0	149.8
274 **Paint**	131.2	140.9 p	140.9 p	140.9	142.2
276 **Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber**					
276/1 **Synthetic resins and plastics materials**	140.0	141.0	141.2	141.2	141.5
VI Metal manufacture					
311/2 **Steel**					
Non-alloy steels					
Heavy rails, sleepers and fishplates etc	135.6	148.6 r	148.6	148.6	148.6
Heavy rolled products 80 mm and over	147.9	161.0	161.4	161.4	161.4
Rods and bars in coils	142.9	143.8	149.6	151.4	151.4
Plates in coils and cut lengths	121.7	132.1	133.8	134.4	134.4
Steel sheets (under 3 mm thick)					
Uncoated steel sheet	154.5	158.7	165.3	167.6	167.6
Electrical steel sheet	144.6	158.7	165.3	167.7	167.7
Galvanised steel sheet	136.2	143.5	146.6	147.7	147.7
Tinplate and blackplate	155.0	163.4	163.4	163.4	163.4
Bright steel bars non alloy	156.5	159.7	163.6	168.0	168.3
Castings	148.6	161.8	162.1	162.1	162.1
Stainless and heat resisting alloy steels					
Steel under 3 mm thick					
Stainless steel sheets	154.7	154.7	166.4	166.9	166.9
Castings	138.0	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7
Alloy steels other than stainless and heat resisting					
Plates in coils and cut lengths	121.7	124.6	134.9	138.4	138.4
Castings	142.9	155.6	156.0	156.0	156.0
312 **Steel tubes**	145.8	156.5	156.7	163.1	163.2
Fittings for steel tubes	132.8	147.6	149.2	149.2	149.2
321 **Aluminium and aluminium alloys**					
Aluminium plate, sheet, strip, circles and blanks	179.7	179.7	177.8	177.8	177.8 e
Aluminium extrusions and tubes (bars, rods, sections etc)	178.9	174.7	175.8	176.6	176.6 e
Aluminium forgings	158.8	171.5	171.5	188.2	188.2
322 **Copper, brass and other copper alloys**					
Copper tubes	134.1	145.5	144.7	145.1	145.1
VII Mechanical engineering					
331 **Agricultural machinery**	148.7	165.1 p	166.8 p	167.2	172.8 e
Soil preparation and cultivation machinery	146.8	166.7 p	169.1 p	169.2	173.8 e
Harvesting, threshing, feed processing etc machinery	153.7	166.7 p	167.7 p	168.0	176.8 e
Pick-up balers	160.3	167.9	167.9	167.9	181.9 e
Grinding mills and meal mixers (excluding combined mills and mixers)	137.8	160.9	163.1	163.3	163.3
Milking machinery					
Milking machines, including parts	154.6	170.4	170.4	170.4	171.4 e
332 **Metal working machine tools**	144.4	156.5 p	157.6 p	158.0	160.1 e
332/1 **Metal cutting machine tools**	145.5	158.2 p	159.2 p	159.6	161.7 e
332/2 **Metal forming machine tools**	143.4	153.3	154.4 p	154.9	157.0 e
333 **Pumps, valves, compressors and fluid power equipment**	135.7	147.2 p	147.7 p	148.8	150.0 e
333/1 **Pumps**	138.2	151.2	151.4	152.7	154.4
Centrifugal pumps	137.9	151.3	151.5	152.6	154.4
Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps and parts	137.8	144.6	144.6	149.2	149.2
333/2 **Industrial valves**	130.1	139.7	139.9	140.4	141.7 e
Valves – ferrous metal					
Iron valves	140.7	150.6	151.0	151.9	153.1 e
Steel valves	123.2	130.9	130.9	131.1	132.3 e
Valves – non-ferrous metal	137.1	150.9	151.4	152.2	153.6 e
333/3 **Air and gas compressors**	144.3	155.8 p	155.9 p	156.2	156.1 e
333/4 **Fluid power equipment**					
Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	136.8	150.8	152.1	153.1	154.4 e
Pneumatic control fluid power equipment	137.7	145.7	145.7	149.3	149.3
334 **Industrial engines**	147.6	167.8 p	168.1 p	168.2	169.8 e
336 **Construction and earth moving equipment**	154.4	167.8 p	171.0 p	171.5	172.6 e
Excavators, trenchers, ditchers and digging machinery including parts	157.8	178.2 p	180.6 p	181.1	181.1 e
Wheeled tractor shovels, crawler tractors, dumpers and other earth moving equipment					
Dumpers and dump trucks	142.7	151.8	151.9	152.7	154.5 e
Concrete mixing and placing machinery	141.4	157.6	157.7	159.4	160.7 e
Crushing, pulverising and screening plant, incl. parts	146.5	160.7	160.7	160.7	160.7
337 **Mechanical handling equipment**	140.6	152.5 p	153.1 p	154.8	156.5 e
337/2 **Cranes and transporters**	140.7	151.1 p	151.8 p	152.3	155.1 e
337/4 **Lifting and winding devices**	141.8	152.0	152.4	152.4	156.9 e
337/5 **Powered industrial trucks and tractors**	149.3	161.7	161.9	164.2	165.7 e
339/1 **Mining machinery**	136.7	140.4 p	142.1 p	146.8	147.9 e
339/3 **Refrigerating machinery**	148.8	161.8 p	163.2 p	163.6	165.1 e
339/5 **Scales and weighing machinery (excluding precision balances)**	136.3	154.1	154.1	154.1	154.3
339/6 **Portable power tools**	140.1	147.8 p	150.0 p	150.0	151.2 e
339/7 **Food and drink processing machinery**	139.1	150.8	153.7 p	155.7	156.6
339/9 **Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery**	143.9	154.8 p	156.2 p	157.5	160.3
VIII Instrument engineering					
352 **Clocks, watches and time recorders**	137.3	152.1	154.0	154.1	154.2
354 **Scientific and industrial instruments and systems**	132.1	144.9	146.1 p	147.0	147.3
Other scientific and industrial instruments (non-optical)					
Analytical instruments	138.3	143.8	144.7	144.6	144.9 e
Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers	124.8	133.9	135.5	135.5	135.5
Electrical measuring, testing and controlling instruments and apparatus	134.1	143.6	143.0 p	142.0	142.0 e
IX Electrical engineering					
365 **Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment**	124.6	128.1 p	128.0 p	131.3	131.8
365/1 **Gramophone records and tape recordings**	137.7	142.0 p	143.3 p	156.0	157.7
Gramophone records	139.2	143.5 p	144.6 p	157.7	159.8
Pre-recorded tapes, other than video					
—cassettes	129.4	134.1	136.8	146.8	146.8
—cartridges and other	133.7	136.3	137.2	150.1	150.1
365/2 **Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment, other than gramophone records and tape recordings**	120.6	123.9 p	123.4 p	123.7	123.8
Domestic television receivers	121.8	126.0 p	125.8 p	125.7	125.7
—monochrome	124.6	126.9 p	126.9 p	126.9	126.9
—colour	121.5	126.0 p	125.7 p	125.6	125.6
368 **Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use**	142.5	153.9 p	154.0 p	154.3	156.0 e
Domestic electric cooking apparatus	143.6	156.5	156.8	156.9	157.6 e
Domestic electric flat irons	133.4	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2
Domestic electric heating apparatus	148.7	159.5 p	159.5 p	160.5	164.1
Electric water heaters	140.6	161.3	161.3	161.3	161.3
Vacuum cleaners	145.2	156.3	156.3	157.1	157.1
Domestic refrigerators and freezers	135.2	144.9	145.2	145.2	146.2 e
369/4 **Electric lamp bulbs and tubes**	146.8	155.4	155.4	155.4	156.1 e
XI Vehicles					
380 **Wheeled tractors, complete**	166.3	183.9	183.9	184.0	184.0
381 **Motor vehicles**					
Passenger cars	152.8	164.6	169.7	170.1	170.1
Passenger cars'	152.8	164.6	169.7	170.1	170.1
Commercial and public service vehicles	151.5	166.2	167.8	167.9	168.2 e
Commercial vehicles	152.4	167.2	169.2	169.3	169.6 e
Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons gvw	155.3	172.0	176.2	176.4	176.4
Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons gvw	151.1	165.6	167.0	167.0	167.3 e
Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons gvw	146.7	163.4	163.4	163.6	164.1 e
Public service vehicles	149.5	164.1	164.9	164.9	165.3 e
XII Metal goods not elsewhere specified					
390 **Engineers' small tools and gauges**					
Engineers' cutting tools	159.0	166.2	171.0	175.0	175.8
Diamond tipped tools and diamond dies	150.0	177.2	177.2	177.2	185.2
Saws					
Hacksaw blades	179.9	186.0	186.0	196.8	197.4
391 **Hand tools and implements**	148.5	160.4	163.7	165.2	166.8
392 **Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc**	138.7	157.1	157.2 p	157.2	157.8
393 **Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc**					
Bolts etc of iron and steel					
Precision standard bolts etc of high tensile steel	142.3	150.1	150.1	150.1	151.6 e
399 **Metal industries not elsewhere specified**					
399/1 **Metal furniture**					
Filing cabinets and other filing containers	139.7	156.2	156.2	157.6	161.1 e
399/2 **Metal windows and door frames**	155.0	165.3	165.4	165.4	167.3
399/9 **Domestic gas appliances**	150.0	161.9	162.2	162.5	165.4
Gas cookers	148.6	160.8	161.0	161.0	164.8
Gas fires and space heaters	152.4	164.5	164.7	164.9	164.9
Water heaters and other domestic gas apparatus (excluding refrigerators and meters)	151.5	161.9	162.6	164.9	168.7

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly) *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1977 Sep	1978 Jun	Jul	Aug p	Sep p
XIII Textiles					
411 **Man-made fibres production**	125.9	127.6	127.8	128.5	129.1
413 **Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres**	132.3	137.2	137.8	138.1	139.3
Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	140.8	143.4	144.0	144.2	145.3
414 **Woollen and worsted products**	147.4	155.3 p	155.8 p	155.8	156.6 e
414/2 **Yarns spun on the worsted and semi-worsted systems**	140.8	149.7 p	149.8 p	150.0	150.0
Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	149.5	154.6	154.8	154.9	154.8
Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	128.7	137.2	137.3	137.4	137.4
419 **Carpets and rugs**	137.0	147.4	148.5	152.5	154.5
Woven carpets and carpet type rugs	146.7	160.1	161.6	167.8	167.8
429 **Other textile industries**					
429/1 **Asbestos manufactures**	155.1	168.9	173.1	173.3	173.3
XIV Leather, leather goods and fur					
431/1 **Finished leather – for footwear**	135.5	135.2	137.9	139.1	139.3
XV Clothing and footwear					
450 **Footwear**	136.0	147.0	148.1	148.5	149.8
XVI Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc					
461 **Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods**	153.8	164.1	165.9	166.4	168.0
461/1 **Refractory goods**	162.9	167.5	167.7	168.0	169.0
461/2 **Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods**	147.3	160.7	163.6	164.4	166.4
463 **Glass**	147.1	158.2	158.6	159.0	160.7
463/1 **Glass other than containers and vacuum ware**	147.5	156.7	157.1	157.8	160.9
463/2 **Glass containers and vacuum ware**					
Glass containers	146.6	159.9	160.4	160.4	160.4
464 **Cement**					
Calcareous cement (other than clinker) delivered in bulk	154.0	169.2	169.2	169.2	169.2
469/2 **Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products**	155.5	169.6	170.7	172.4	173.2
Precast concrete goods	149.2	161.5	163.2	166.3	166.9
Precast concrete pipes to BS 556 – delivered	165.4	174.7	174.9	175.9	175.9
XVII Timber, furniture, etc					
471/1 **Timber sawmilling, etc**					
Homegrown sawn hardwood	147.5	166.1	167.9	168.9	168.9
471/2 **Builders' woodwork**	147.2	152.2	153.6	153.8	157.4
Timber structures and structural components	142.0	148.5	148.7	149.1	158.2
Window frames	150.6	155.9	157.5	157.5	157.5
472 **Furniture and upholstery**	124.8	143.4	145.0	147.0	147.7
Domestic wooden furniture	138.7	147.8	149.2	151.3	151.7
Bedroom furniture, excluding built-in	133.4	143.0	146.6	147.5	147.7
Occasional furniture for dining/living room	130.1	143.2	143.2	148.0	149.7
Dining/living room furniture excluding built-in	138.7	150.1	150.8	152.3	152.9
Kitchen furniture excluding built-in	142.2	149.9	152.4	153.5	153.5
Domestic upholstered furniture	129.4	137.9	139.0	141.8	143.4
473 **Bedding and soft furnishings**					
Fully finished mattresses	150.0	154.5	160.8	160.9	161.2
XVIII Paper, printing and publishing					
481 **Paper and board**	132.1	130.9	130.8	130.9	131.0
482 **Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials**					
482/1 **Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packingcases**	132.4	138.0	138.5	139.0	139.0
483 **Manufactured stationery**	139.2	143.9 p	144.3 p	145.5	145.6
XIX Other manufacturing industries					
491 **Rubber manufactures**					
491/1 **Tyres and tubes**	145.7	147.6	150.9	152.1	152.2
492 **Linoleum, plastics, floorcovering, leathercloth, etc**					
Floorcovering of linoleum and printed felt base	141.3	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.4
Special indices					
Granite and limestone roadstone	151.5	166.0	166.0	166.5	166.6
Granite and other chippings	137.5	153.3	151.1	151.9	151.9
Sand and gravel – delivered	160.3	179.3	181.3	181.6	181.7
Medium fuel oil (950 seconds including duty)	169.5	169.5	169.5	169.5	169.5
Derv	160.3	160.3	160.3	160.3	160.3
Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings)	162.2	168.2	168.9	169.6	169.6
Steel sheets	150.1	155.9	162.3	164.3	164.3
Finished steels (other than sheets, tinplates, tubes, forgings and castings)	140.6	147.6 r	149.9	151.5	151.5
Steel sheet piling	148.5	162.6	166.8	166.8	166.8
Light re-rolled bars and sections	140.4	145.2	147.5	148.3	148.3
Finished stainless steels	142.4	142.0	142.1	142.1	142.1
Steel castings	145.1	158.6	158.9	158.9	158.9
Structural steel	134.6	146.4	149.0	150.0	150.0
Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	149.0	160.5	160.5	171.0	171.4
Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	140.7	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0
Iron castings	141.2	152.0 p	153.3 p	153.7	153.8
Malleable iron castings	142.6	158.0	156.9	156.8	156.8
Wrought aluminium	169.9	175.0	175.5	176.4	177.3
Industrial pumps	138.3	151.6	151.8	152.9	154.6
Primary and secondary batteries	152.0	162.5	162.5	162.5	163.6
Catering equipment	146.7	157.3	158.0	159.1	162.9
Plumbers' brassware	146.0	153.8	157.4	157.4	157.4
Engineering bricks – delivered	145.9	162.1	162.1	162.3	164.4
Glazing sheet and plate glass	158.0	159.5	159.5	159.5	168.0
Cement in bags	154.6	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.7
Door sets, leafs and frames	151.9	156.2	156.7	157.0	157.0
Domestic furniture	135.7	144.7	146.0	148.3	149.1
Divan sets	135.1	147.2	150.0	150.2	153.3
Electrical installation materials, domestic	137.2	146.1	146.3	148.7	150.2 e
Office equipment and machinery	133.0	146.7	147.7	150.2	151.1
Office furniture	134.2	144.9	146.8	151.7	153.1

[1] Inclusive of VAT and car tax. [2] These indices are specially constructed outside the normal wholesale price index structure. Their continued publication is a temporary measure to enable extant VOP contracts to be completed. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision. r Revision.

Revision to table 3

1968 SIC		1978 May
311/2	**Steel**	
	Heavy rails, sleepers and fishplates etc	148.6
	Plates in coils and cut lengths	132.1
Special		
	Finished steels (other than sheets, tinplates, tubes, forgings and castings)	147.7

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More about wholesale prices

01-215 3544 tables 1, 1a and 2
01-215 3549 table 3
01-215 3173 tables 4 and 5

Table 4 Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1975 = 100

	1977 Sept	1978 Jun	Jul	Aug p	Sept p
Hides and skins, UK origin and imported	197.3	235.3	250.8	269.8	278.3
Natural rubber smoked sheet [1]	184.5	184.4	172.5	179.1	191.5
Wood, lumber and cork					
Softwood (delivered to consumers)	158.5	146.5	148.1	149.2	150.2 e
Hardwood (ex yard or wharf)	164.9	168.3	169.2	171.2	172.2
Plywood and blockboard (delivered to consumers)	148.1	148.6	150.7	153.6	154.6 e
Woodpulp	115.4	92.2	92.3	90.1	89.4
Textile fibres					
Raw wool, greasy or fleece washed	155.5	156.0	155.6	150.6	150.8
Merino	139.8	141.5	139.2	135.6	134.7
Crossbred	175.2	174.1	176.0	169.2	170.9
Raw wool, UK origin	181.0	197.5	200.4	199.4	198.8
Raw wool, UK origin and imported	160.6	164.3	164.5	160.4	160.4
Raw cotton [1]	145.3	165.4	159.5	160.1	161.1
Non-ferrous metals					
Copper, LME settlement price [1]	122.9	129.9	126.4	131.7	131.9
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered, producers price [1]	173.9	173.9	173.9	173.9	180.4
Lead, LME settlement price [1]	179.6	166.8	165.1	176.7	190.0
Zinc, producers price [1]	109.6	85.5	83.0	84.4	87.9
Zinc, LME settlement price [1]	88.5	93.6	91.8	94.9	96.4
Tin, ingot, min 99.75%, LME settlement price [1]	206.6	218.1	212.1	216.8	229.3

[1] Source of information: trade publications. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

Notes on index numbers of wholesale prices

1975 = 100

1 The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of about 11 000 closely defined materials and products representative of goods purchased and manufactured by United Kingdom manufacturing industry.

2 Prices collected are those quoted for current orders. For some goods the usual time lag between placing of order and date of delivery may be lengthy.

3 Prices obtained for UK-produced goods may be on an ex-works or delivered basis according to the practice in the trade concerned. Where a producer supplies ex-works and also delivers, generally only the more important basis is reported on. Prices of imported goods are measured on, or as closely as practical to, a delivered basis.

4 Contributors provide prices monthly together with the date any price change becomes effective, and this enables the average for the month to be calculated. The monthly indices relate to the average prices for the month; the full effect of a price change within a month will therefore only be reflected in the index for the following month.

5 When an item ceases to be available or is considered no longer representative it is necessary to remove it from the index. An adjustment is made to the new index level to maintain comparability with that of the preceeding series.

6 When an item is modified or a replacement item is added to the index, an adjustment is also made in the calculation of the index numbers to account for such differences in order to maintain comparability. Where price information for these items is collected from the manufacturer, the adjustment is normally made after consultation with him.

7 Prices for these closely-defined items are combined into index numbers of commodities produced in the UK or commodities wholly or mainly imported.

8 For calculation purposes the formula is:

$$\frac{100\Sigma[(q_b p_r)P_i/P_r]}{\Sigma q_b p_r}$$

where p and q are price and quantity respectively and b, r and i denote respectively the base year, reference year and any period. This resolves to a more familiar form of the laspeyre formula:

$$\frac{100\Sigma q_b P_i}{\Sigma q_b P_r}$$

Thus since the quantity information used as weights relates to 1974 the index numbers express the cost of a 1974 'basket of goods' as a percentage of what the same basket cost in 1975.

9 The weights have been derived from the quarterly production inquiries and the purchases inquiry for 1974 supplemented by the trade accounts, information supplied by trade associations and various other sources.

10 In building up commodity price index numbers into those for wider groups, including the index numbers of materials and fuel purchased and those of the output of sectors of industry, net weights are used, ie transactions between undertakings within the same sector are excluded. For example steel is included in the index for all manufactured products only to the extent that it is sold outside manufacturing such as to the construction industries: steel sold within the manufacturing sector is excluded. However sales of capital goods are all treated as sales outside manufacturing industry in accordance with national income accounting practice which treats capital formation as a separate sector.

11 Product descriptions of the index numbers generally correspond to principal products (or groups of principal products) of an industry as defined in the quarterly production inquiries. The value on which the weight for a principal product is based includes the value of sales of that product by establishments classified to other census industries.

12 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and, before its abolition, of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchases by sectors of industry.

13 The value of goods for which no price information is available is imputed to price series which may be expected to move similarly.

14 For the index numbers of material and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry (tables 1 and 1a) an allowance is made for changes in the prices of imported goods where they account for a substantial share of the total supplies to industry of an individual product. Price changes for imported supplies and home-produced supplies of the product are calculated separately and then combined in a way that allows for changes in proportion between them.

15 Firm and provisional indices, at all levels of aggregation, generally include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional indices will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

16 First provisional indices are published for all series in tables 3 and 4 but a suffix will be added to indicate those index values which are most subject to possible major revisions.

17 To facilitate further calculation the index numbers are in most cases given to one decimal place, but small month-to-month movements have little significance. Revisions to firm index numbers will only be made if they are significant. Consequent revisions to annual averages will be published in the next annual article.

18 Before the introduction of the 1975-based series, the wholesale price index was based on 1968 with the reference year 1970. The 1968-based series was introduced in June 1973 and an article explaining the differences between the 1968 and 1963-based series appeared in *Trade and Industry*, 21 June 1973. Other articles of particular relevance to the development of wholesale price indices appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal*, 21 February 1969, 21 March 1958 and 13 February 1959, and in *Economic Trends*, September 1958.

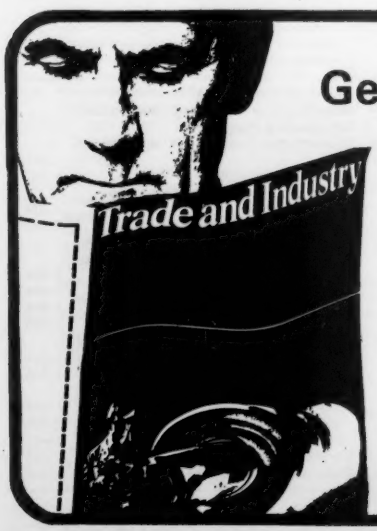
Notes on multiplication factors see page 156.

Table 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices [1]

1970 = 100

	Primary commodities									Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals [2]		
	Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals					
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1974 1st qtr	303	318	274	232	244	209	160	168	144	284	298	256
2nd qtr	304	304	263	229	229	198	183	183	159	288	287	249
3rd qtr	309	315	274	221	225	196	142	145	126	287	292	254
4th qtr	320	330	284	212	213	186	126	130	111	294	303	258
1975 1st qtr	312	313	261	201	202	168	124	124	101	287	287	240
2nd qtr	299	309	250	198	204	166	121	125	101	275	284	230
3rd qtr	295	333	261	196	220	173	118	133	105	271	306	240
4th qtr	301	354	271	191	224	172	116	136	104	276	324	249
1976 1st qtr	306	368	279	202	243	184	120	144	109	281	338	256
2nd qtr	310	412	289	212	282	198	135	179	126	286	381	267
3rd qtr	314	427	291	227	308	211	140	190	130	291	395	270
4th qtr	316	459	290	232	337	213	131	190	120	291	423	267
1977 1st qtr	341	478	311	241	338	220	142	199	130	314	440	286
2nd qtr	350	489	316	249	348	224	143	200	129	322	450	289
3rd qtr	339	469	302	227	314	202	138	191	123	312	432	278
4th qtr	338	447	292	221	292	191	141	187	122	312	412	269
1978 1st qtr	344	428	284	229	285	189	140	174	116	317	394	262
2nd qtr [3]	346	452	283	240	314	196	141	184	115	318	416	260
3rd qtr [4]	*346*	*430*	*269*	*246*	*306*	*191*	*150*	*186*	*116*	*320*	*397*	*248*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. [2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN. [3] Provisional. [4] Projections by Department of Industry.



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Wholesale price indices: note on multiplication factors

For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in cost of materials the following multiplication factors are provided. These factors enable users to extend the 1970 = 100 indices beyond May 1978, the last firm month to be published on the old base, by using the movements of the equivalent index on the 1975 = 100 series.

Because May 1978 was the last firm month published on the old base the multiplication factor is obtained by dividing the base 1970 = 100 May figure by the base 1975 = 100 May figure. To extend the 1970 base series beyond May 1978 the appropriate monthly index value on base 1975 = 100 is multiplied by the factor shown in the table below.

Multiplication factors for use with table 1 indices

1968 SIC orders or MLH numbers		Multiplication factor
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	2.326
	Materials	2.374
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	1.918
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	2.487
	Materials	2.586
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	2.052
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry	
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries:	2.027
	Materials	2.026
	Fuel	2.070
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	2.016
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	2.216
311 and 312	Steel industries	2.322
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	1.457
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	2.074
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	1.787
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	1.929
Order XII	Metal goods industries	2.144
Order XIII	Textile industries	2.093
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	1.818
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	2.215
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	2.094
Order XVII	Timber industries	2.197
481 to 484	Paper industries	2.392
Order XX	Construction materials	2.017
Part of order XX	House building materials	2.059

Multiplication factors for use with table 1a indices

1968 SIC		Multiplication factor
361	Electrical machinery industry	1.941
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	1.385
364	Radio and electronic components industry	1.923
368	Domestic appliances industry	1.846
369	Electrical goods industries nes	1.806
381	Motor vehicle industry	2.093
411	Man-made fibres industry	2.110
414	Woollen and worsted industry	2.199
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	1.933
450	Footwear industry	1.842
481	Paper and board making industry	2.348

Multiplication factors for use with table 2 indices

1968 SIC orders or MLH numbers		Multiplication factor
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	1.874
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	1.959
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry	
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	1.922
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	1.917
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	1.906
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	2.030
311 and 312	Steel industries	2.257
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	1.925
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	1.972
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	1.667
Order IX	Electrical engineering	1.808
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	2.098
Order XII	Metal goods industries nes.	1.959
Order XIII	Textile industries	1.775
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	1.641
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	1.577
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	2.019
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	1.930
Order XVII	Timber industries	2.047
481 to 484	Paper industries	2.249

Multiplication factors for use with table 3 indices

1968 SIC order or MLH no.	Industry	Multiplication factor
II	**Mining and quarrying**	
101	**Coal**	2.904
102	**Stone and slate quarrying and mining**	2.015
	Coated limestone roadstone	2.328
103	**Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction**	
	Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	1.700
III	**Food, drink and tobacco**	
240	**Tobacco**	1.408
IV	**Coal and petroleum products**	
261	**Coke ovens and manufactured fuel**	
	Foundry coke	3.344
262	**Mineral oil refining**	
	Motor spirit	1.732
V	**Chemicals and allied industries**	
271	**General chemicals**	2.053
271/1	**Inorganic chemicals**	1.975
271/2	**Organic chemicals**	2.229
272	**Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations**	
	Pharmaceutical preparations	1.599 p
273	**Toilet preparations**	1.665
274	**Paint**	2.100
276	**Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber**	1.783
276/1	**Synthetic resins and plastics materials**	
VI	**Metal manufacture**	
311/2	**Steel**	
	Non-alloy steels	
	Heavy rails, sleepers and fishplates, etc	2.768 p
	Heavy rolled products 80 mm and over	2.387
	Rods and bars in coils	2.244
	Plates in coils and cut lengths	2.533 p
	Steel sheets (under 3 mm thick)	
	Uncoated steel sheet	2.053
	Electrical steel sheet	2.053
	Galvanised steel sheet	2.191
	Tinplate and backplate	2.167
	Bright steel bars non-alloy	2.157
	Castings	2.236
	Stainless and heat resisting alloy steels	
	Steel under 3 mm thick	
	Stainless steel sheets	1.525
	Castings	1.890
	Alloy steels other than stainless and heat resisting	
	Plates in coils and cut lengths	2.743
	Castings	2.187
312	**Steel tubes**	2.476
	Fittings for steel tubes	2.252
321	**Aluminium and aluminium alloys**	
	Aluminium plate, sheet, strip, circles and blanks	1.670
	Aluminium extrustions and tubes (bars, rods, sections, etc)	1.669
	Aluminium forgings	1.691
322	**Copper, brass and other copper alloys**	
	Copper tubes	1.141
VII	**Mechanical engineering**	
331	**Agricultural machinery**	1.992 p
	Soil preparation and cultivation machinery	1.972 p
	Harvesting, threshing feed processing, etc, machinery	2.016 p
	Pick-up balers	2.031
	Grinding mills and meal mixers (excluding combined mills and mixers)	2.068
	Milking machinery	
	Milking machines, including parts	1.867
332	**Metal working machine tools**	2.133 p
332/1	**Metal cutting machine tools**	2.153 p
332/2	**Metal forming machine tools**	2.085
333	**Pumps, valves, compressors and fluid power equipment**	1.960 p
331/1	**Pumps**	1.843
	Centrifugal pumps	1.880
	Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps and parts	1.945
333/2	**Industrial valves**	2.206
	Valves – ferrous metal	
	Iron valves	2.115
	Steel valves	2.386
	Valves – non-ferrous metal	1.949
333/3	**Air and gas compressors**	2.022 p
333/4	**Fluid power equipment**	
	Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	1.790
	Pneumatic control fluid power equipment	1.615
334	**Industrial engines**	1.901 p
336	**Construction and earth moving equipment**	1.883 p
	Excavators, trenchers, ditchers and digging machinery including parts	1.986 p
	Wheeled tractor shovels, crawler tractors, dumpers and other earth moving equipment	
	Dumpers and dump trucks	1.980
	Concrete mixing and placing machinery	1.995
	Crushing, pulverising and screening plant, including parts	1.972
337	**Mechanical handling equipment**	1.931 p
337/2	**Cranes and transporters**	1.896
337/4	**Lifting and winding devices**	1.963
337/5	**Powered industrial trucks and tractors**	1.966
339/1	**Mining machinery**	1.775 p
339/3	**Refrigerating machinery**	1.867
339/5	**Scales and weighing machinery (excluding precision balances)**	2.096
339/6	**Portable power tools**	1.739
339/7	**Food and drink processing machinery**	1.981
339/9	**Miscellaneous (non-electrical machinery**	1.914
VIII	**Instrument engineering**	
352	**Clocks, watches and time recorders**	1.803
354	**Scientific and industrial instruments and systems**	1.698
	Other scientific and industrial instruments (non-optical)	
	Analytical instruments	1.563
	Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers	1.398
	Electrical measuring, testing and controlling instruments and apparatus	1.627
IX	**Electrical engineering**	
365	**Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment**	1.323 p
365/1	**Gramophone records and tape recordings**	1.569 p
	Gramophone records	1.608 p
	Pre-recorded tapes, other than video	
	—cassettes	1.654
	—cartridges and other	1.398
365/2	**Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment, other than gramophone records and tape recordings**	1.356
	Domestic television receivers	1.346 p
	—monochrome	1.368
	—colour	1.238 p
368	**Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use**	1.594
	Domestic electric cooking apparatus	1.646
	Domestic electric flat irons	
	Domestic electric heating apparatus	1.643
	Electric water heaters	2.046
	Vacuum cleaners	1.665
	Domestic refrigerators and freezers	1.593
369/4	**Electric lamp bulbs and tubes**	1.643
XI	**Vehicles**	
380	**Wheeled tractors, complete**	2.296

1968 SIC order or MLH no.	Industry	Multiplication factor
381	**Motor vehicles**	
	Passenger cars	2.012
	Passenger cars [1]	1.835
	Commercial and public service vehicles	2.224
	Commercial vehicles	2.240
	Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons gvw	2.177
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons gvw	2.288
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons gvw	2.101
	Public service vehicles	2.160
XII	**Metal goods not elsewhere specified**	
390	**Engineers' small tools and gauges**	
	Engineers' cutting tools	1.629
	Diamond tipped tools and diamond dies	1.395
	Saws	
	Hacksaw blades	1.594
391	**Hand tools and implements**	2.131
392	**Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc**	1.931
393	**Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc**	
	Bolts, etc, of iron and steel	
	Precision standard bolts, etc, of high tensile steel	2.571
399	**Metal industries not elswhere specified**	
399/1	**Metal furniture**	
	Filing cabinets and other filing containers	1.773
399/2	**Metal windows and door frames**	2.723
399/9	**Domestic gas appliances**	1.536
	Gas cookers	1.536
	Gas fires and space heaters	1.479
	Water heaters and other domestic gas apparatus (excluding refrigerators and meters)	1.664
XIII	**Textiles**	
411	**Man-made fibres production**	1.583
413	**Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres**	1.952
	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	1.878
414	**Woollen and worsted products**	1.960
414/2	**Yarns spun on the worsted and semi-worsted systems**	1.932
	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	1.480
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	1.665
419	**Carpets and rugs**	1.841
	Woven carpets and carpet type rugs	1.881
429	**Other textile industries**	
429/1	**Asbestos manufactures**	1.621
XIV	**Leather, leather goods and fur**	
431/1	**Finished leather – for footwear**	1.605
XV	**Clothing and footwear**	
450	**Footwear**	1.783
XVI	**Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc**	
461	**Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods**	2.128
461/1	**Refractory goods**	2.099
461/2	**Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods**	2.181
463	**Glass**	1.937
463/1	**Glass other than containers and vacuum ware**	1.899
463/2	**Glass containers and vacuum ware**	
	Glass containers	1.999
464	**Cement**	
	Calcereous cement (other than clinker) delivered in bulk	2.042
469/2	**Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products**	1.988
	Precast concrete goods	1.977
	Precast concrete pipes to BS 556 – delivered	2.142
XVII	**Timber, furniture, etc**	
471/1	**Timber sawmilling, etc**	
	Homegrown sawn hardwood	2.162
471/2	**Builders' woodwork**	2.253
	Timber structures and structural components	2.300
	Window frames	2.407
472	**Furniture and upholstery**	1.894
	Domestic wooden furniture	1.906
	Bedroom furniture, excluding built-in	1.717
	Occasional furniture for dining/living room	1.919
	Dining/living room furniture exluding built-in	1.919
	Kitchen furniture excluding built-in	2.086
	Domestic upholstered furniture	1.762
473	**Bedding and soft furnishings**	
	Fully finished mattresses	1.972
XVIII	**Paper, printing and publishing**	
481	**Paper and board**	2.206
482	**Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials**	
482/1	**Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases**	2.197
483	**Manufactured stationery**	2.211
XIX	**Other manufacturing industries**	
491	**Rubber manufactures**	1.773
491/1	**Tyres and tubes**	
492	**Linoleum, plastics, floorcovering, leathercloth, etc**	
	Floorcovering of linoleum and printed felt base	1.787
	Special indices [2]	
	Granite and limestone roadstone	1.975
	Granite and other chippings	1.934
	Sand and gravel – delivered	1.527
	Medium fuel oil (950 seconds including duty)	2.981
	Derv	1.501
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings)	2.353
	Steel sheets	2.005
	Finished steels (other than sheets, tinplates, tubes, forgings and castings)	2.282 p
	Steel sheet piling	2.409
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	2.336
	Finished stainless steels	1.782
	Steel castings	2.110
	Structural steel	2.451
	Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	2.436
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	2.394
	Iron castings	2.327 p
	Malleable iron castings	2.361
	Wrought aluminium	1.724
	Industrial pumps	1.837
	Primary and secondary batteries	1.797
	Catering equipment	1.735
	Plumbers' brassware	1.586 p
	Engineering bricks – delivered	2.326
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	1.664
	Cement in bags	2.035
	Door sets, leafs and frames	2.268
	Domestic furniture	1.845
	Divan sets	2.251
	Electrical installation materials, domestic	1.903
	Office equipment and machinery	1.737 p
	Office furniture	2.119

[1] Inclusive of VAT and car tax. [2] These indices are specially constructed outside the normal wholesale price index structure. Their continued publication is a temporary measure to enable extant VOP contracts to be completed. p Provisional.

Multiplication factors for use with table 4 indices

	Multiplication factor
Hides and skins, UK origin and imported	1.585
Natural rubber smoked sheet [1]	1.618
Wood, lumber and cork	
Softwood (delivered to consumers)	2.386
Hardwood (ex yard or wharf)	2.226
Plywood and blockboard (delivered to consumers)	2.218
Woodpulp	2.810
Textile fibres	
Raw wool, greasy or fleece washed	2.084
Merino	2.125
Crossbred	1.882
Raw wool, UK origin	1.740
Raw wool, UK origin and imported	1.996
Raw cotton [1]	1.978
Non-ferrous metals	
Copper, LME, settlement price [1]	0.946
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered, producers price [1]	1.528
Lead, LME settlement price [1]	1.468
Zinc, producers price [1]	2.861
Zinc, LME settlement price [1]	2.722
Tin, ingot, min 99.75%, LME settlement price [1]	2.019

[1] Source of information: trade publications.
p Provisional.

Cinema admissions and takings in July

During July, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.36 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £2.25 million. The comparable figures for July 1977 were 1.96 million and £1.70 million.

The figures are derived from information collected in the process of administering the Eady levy regulations, supplemented by estimates for smaller cinemas not paying levy monthly which are based on the latest annual exhibitors' inquiry. The results of the 1977 inquiry have now been incorporated and the revised monthly estimates from January 1977 are:

	Admissions (millions)	Takings (£ million)
1977		
Jan	2.16	1.73
Feb	2.21	1.80
Mar [1]	2.14	1.73
Apr	2.08	1.68
May	1.66	1.35
Jun [1]	1.67	1.41
Jul	1.96	1.70
Aug	2.71	2.14
Sep [1]	2.29	1.97
Oct	2.21	1.91
Nov	2.01	1.70
Dec [1]	1.84	1.60
1978		
Jan	2.26	1.99
Feb	2.35	2.05
Mar [1]	2.72	2.40
Apr	2.64	2.48
May	2.15	2.08
Jun [1]	1.55	1.69
Jul	2.36	2.25

[1] Five-week period.

These revised monthly estimates imply that the total admissions and takings in 1977 were 108 million and £90 million an increase in each case of one million on the figures published in August in the first part of table 1 of Business Monitor M 2.

More film facts on next page.

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the four weeks ended 26 August 1978:

	£
Distributors' earnings submitted	
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	43 307
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	89 284
	132 591
High cost films (including newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	671 278
	803 869
Films under 3000 ft (after multiplying by 2½)	83 472
	887 341
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to 19 September 1978 approximately covering entertainments for the four weeks ended 26 August 1978	693 288

The tenth interim allocation for the twenty-first year will be at the rate of 57 per cent.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 13 October 1978.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Movietone News 2575	BR/E 39595/15/10/83	8	13 October	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
COMMUNITY					
One Sings, The Other Doesn't	EC 39780/15/10/83	105	9 October	Cinegate Ltd	Cine Tamaris Contrechamp Stephan Film SFP-INA, Paris, and Paradise Films, Brussels
Blood Relatives	EC 39783/15/10/83	84	13 October	Rank Film Distributors Ltd	Filmel Paris-Cinevideo and Classic Film, Montreal
FOREIGN					
Mad Dog	F 39779	95	9 October	Trident-Barber Distributors Ltd	Mad Dog Pty Ltd, Victoria
Eyes Of Laura Mars	F 39781	103	11 October	Columbia-EMI-Distributors Ltd	Columbia Pictures Industries, California
Second Chance	F 39782	99	13 October	United Artists Corporation Ltd	Films 13, Paris

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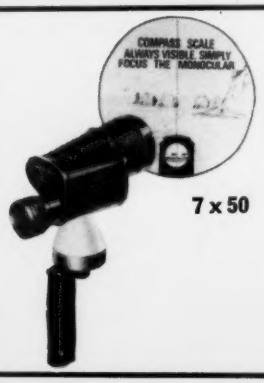

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